THE LITERARY DIGEST

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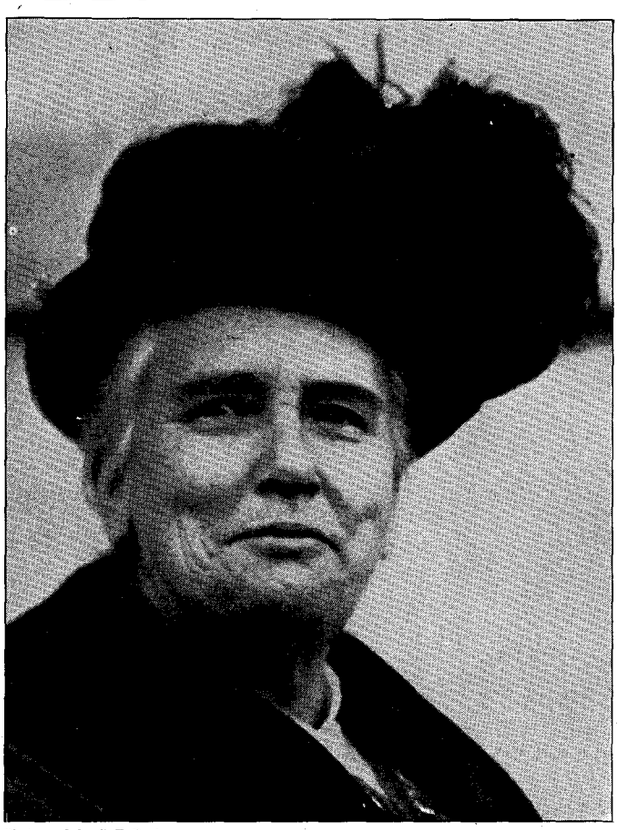
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUFFRAGISTS

IT WAS SOMETHING of an achievement for President Wilson to refuse the requests of a delegation of woman suffragists without giving them the slightest inkling of his own attitude toward their cause, even his political foes acknowledge. Some of them, however, consider it a mere clever "dodge," and his stanch friend, the New York *Evening Post*, even calls it "absurd." According to another friendly paper, the New York *World*, the President's visitors were "properly rebuked." Yet their leader calls the interview "all that we could ask for." The fact is, declares the critical Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, that President Wilson's "meaning was so artfully concealed that some of the women were encouraged, some were disappointed, and some, like Mrs. McCormick, who said that she needed time 'to think' before making any comment, were so dazed that they were unable to form an opinion." The President's refusal to urge equal suffrage upon Congress, continues the Rochester daily, "was couched in such terms that it is impossible to say whether he is in personal sympathy with the suffrage movement or with the opposition, his refusal being based upon the ground that 'I am not at liberty to urge upon Congress, in messages, policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman.'" This statement of the President's has to Washington correspondents "a broader significance than its mere relation to the suffrage question." As the New York *Sun's* representative believes, "it commits Mr. Wilson to the policy of recommending to Congress in the next three years only such subjects as are included in the Baltimore platform." This "is a departure," we are reminded, from the custom of President Roosevelt and President Taft.



Photograph by G. V. Buck.

"I WAS DREADFULLY FRIGHTENED MYSELF, AND I DO BELIEVE HE WAS AS MUCH FRIGHTENED."

But Dr. Anna Howard Shaw says she is satisfied with her interview with President Wilson, tho she is sorry he failed to link his name with Lincoln's by official advocacy of the enfranchisement of women.

The fifty-five suffragists who called on President Wilson in the White House last week were a delegation from the recently adjourned Washington convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, was their head and spokesman. The President paid the strictest attention, say the dispatches, while she asked him, on behalf of the women citizens of the republic, to ask Congress for an equal-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, or, failing in this, to "use the Administration's power" to secure the appointment in the House of Representatives of "a committee corresponding with the Suffrage Committee in the Upper House, before whom we may go, a committee which has leisure to examine our subject, a committee which can give it its time."

The President's brief speech in reply "is of wide application and interest," observes the New York *Evening Post's*

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Washington correspondent, "because it does not apply solely to woman suffrage, but to all of the various movements and propaganda which send delegations here, or have conventions here, and seek to induce the White House to take up their cause and make recommendations to Congress." To quote a portion of what Mr. Wilson said:

"I set myself this very strict rule when I was Governor of New Jersey and have followed it as President, and shall follow it as President—that I am not at liberty to urge upon Congress, in messages, policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman.

"In other words, I have not yet presented to any legislature my private views on any subject, and I never shall, because I conceive that to be part of the whole process of government that I shall be spokesman for somebody, not for myself. It would be an impertinence. When I speak for myself, I am an individual; when I am spokesman of an organic body, I am a representative.

"For that reason, you see, I am by my own principles shut out, in the language of the street, from 'starting anything.' I have to confine myself to those things which have been embodied as promises to the people at an election. That is the strict rule I set for myself.

"I want to say that with regard to all other matters, I am not only glad to be consulted by my colleagues in the two houses, but I hope they will often pay me the compliment of consulting me when they want to know my opinion on any subject.

"One member of the Rules Committee did come to me and asked me what I thought about this suggestion of yours of appointing a special committee of the House, as the Senate has already appointed a special committee, for the consideration of woman's suffrage, and I told him that I thought it was a proper thing to do. So that, so far as my personal advice has been asked by a single member of the Committee, it has been given to that effect. I want to tell you that to show that I am strictly living up to my principles."

"When he told us that," says Dr. Shaw, in a New York *Tribune* interview,

"I inquired if I might ask him a question. He said I might. I said: 'Mr. President, since you can not present our case to Congress, and since we have no committee in the House, who is to speak for us there?' He returned laughingly that he had found us well able to speak for ourselves, whereupon I said: 'But not authoritatively. Have we any one, Mr. President, to present our case with authority to Congress?' He hesitated a moment, the muscles of his face twitched; I was dreadfully frightened myself, and I do believe he was as much frightened; but he didn't evade the question; he answered squarely, 'No.'

"And to my mind that 'No' was the most important thing in the interview."

After leaving the White House, Dr. Shaw said optimistically of the visit:

"It was all that we could ask for. He is in favor of a committee of the House; that was our chief purpose in coming to see him."

Yet the leader of the suffragists is sorry—"more for Mr. Wilson's sake than for ours"—"that he has not had the courage to speak out for our enfranchisement, and I am the more sorry because I think that he believes in it. He could not have written the words he has written in 'The New Freedom' and not believe in it." The nearest thing to an official suffrage reply to President Wilson's speech is contained in this little argument, with which Dr. Shaw concluded her statement:

"I think he is mistaken in considering himself the spokesman of his party. He should be the spokesman of his country now. Moreover, would he not speak for his party in speaking for suffrage? His total vote in the last election was 6,292,718. Half of this is 3,146,359. Now, in the ten States where women vote the total Democratic vote is 1,577,254. In the campaign States, North Dakota, Montana, and Nevada, where the suffrage bill has passed the legislature stage and is before the people, the total Democratic vote is 65,112. In Iowa, New York, and New Jersey, where the bill has passed one legislature, the total Democratic vote is 1,010,938. A suffrage bill has also passed Democratic legislatures in Wisconsin and Missouri. Count these totals up and you will find that the Democratic vote in States where women have the ballot or where the legislature is Democratic and has shown itself for woman suffrage amounts to 3,148,660, or more than half the Democratic vote in the last Presidential election.

"Is Mr. Wilson representing the majority of his party, therefore, when he declines to speak for enfranchisement of women?"

So the suffragists are concealing any disappointment they may feel and speak of the President most kindly. The good feeling may not extend to his party, however, hints Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the suffragists' congressional committee—"we are going to turn the votes of millions of women and the influence of many more against the Democratic party in the next election, unless that party changes its mind on the question of suffrage."

But opposition editors are not willing to let Mr. Wilson off so easily. The incident brings from the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) the admission that "if adroitness in dodging awkward questions is a proof of political ability, then Woodrow Wilson is one of the ablest politicians the country ever produced." In the Indianapolis *Star's* (Prog.) opinion, "the President 'wabbled,' not to say quibbled, in his talk to the women." The New York *Press* (Prog.) wonders at the "novel doctrine" expounded by the President, and inclines to the view that with "the suffragettes" he was perhaps "not so modest and retiring as politic and calculating." No less critical is the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), friend of equal suffrage and strong supporter of the Administration. It does not want to call the President's courteous speech a "dodge," but—

"it does not square with what we believe to be the sound conception of the Presidency as an office in which initiative and leadership are essential. For that matter, it does not square with President Wilson's own practise. No Executive has been more insistent or more successful than he in impressing his personal views upon Congress; and we take it that he would not make a quibbling distinction between doing this in a public message and in earnest interviews with members. Mr. Underwood, for example, stated on the floor of Congress that free sugar and free wool were written into the Tariff Bill at the express request of Mr. Wilson. He might perhaps say that this was only his development of the 'organic consideration' given to the tariff in the Democratic platform. But take another case. Last week he urged Congress to enact a Federal law for Presidential primaries. What organic consideration, of which he is the obedient spokesman, had his party given to this subject? The Baltimore platform favored Presidential primaries, but only 'through legislation in each State.' The Federal scheme is off Wilson's own bat. It is entirely right that he should recommend to Congress whatever he thinks best for the country. The only question is whether it is right for him to say that he can not unless it has been previously considered by his party. To state that position is, in our opinion, enough to make it appear absurd."

In contrast with this is the attitude of the New York *World* (Dem.), which, not content with praising the President, undertakes to scold the suffragists who went to the White House "truculently with preliminary demands and menaces which were out of place and not much to their credit." They were "properly rebuked" by the President, who, adds *The World*, "gave his callers a primary lesson in party and popular government, and, as is customary with him, he imparted the instruction courteously as well as pointedly. The appeal of the suffragists must continue to be to the people." The opinion exprest in the last sentence from the *World* editorial is shared by other editors, who have no objection to the women's activity at Washington. The suffragists, explains the Springfield *Republican*, understand politics, "agitate methodically," and realize that "one way to agitate is to press along all possible avenues of approach." Yet *The Republican* concludes, as do the New York *Evening Sun* and Pittsburg *Dispatch*, that "the most fruitful field for the suffrage movement for some time to come

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THAT'S WHY!
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

"NEVER 'START ANYTHING,' JOHN."
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUFFRAGISTS—TWO VIEWS.

must be in the States; and along State lines the most rapid advance can be made." Nor does the Washington *Post* see how the suffragists could expect President Wilson to become their leader when so many of the women of this country are opposed to suffrage.

"OBSERVING" ELECTIONS IN SANTO DOMINGO

A HINT of the embarrassments and rebuffs that may lie in wait for Uncle Sam in his rôle of champion of constitutional government in America is afforded by Santo Domingo's protest against the presence of American "observers" at her polling-places during this week's elections. It will be remembered that, in his efforts to restore order in Santo Domingo last summer, Minister Sullivan told the revolutionary leaders that if they would turn their attention from bullets to ballots they might "count upon the aid and support of the Government of the United States to assist them in their efforts to lead the country to a condition in which the will of the people may be registered by an honorable ballot taken in an election properly regulated." But just as Mr. Sullivan's endeavor was apparently crowned with success, the fighting began again, and continued until a number of Government victories moved the revolutionists to arrange terms of surrender. In granting these terms President Bordas also promised a free election.

As the election approached and it was rumored that the United States Government was sending a "commission" to "supervise" the event, Dominican indignation over this alleged violation of the country's sovereignty found expression in mass-meetings in Santo Domingo City and in a protest by the President. Replying through Minister Sullivan, Mr. Bryan assured President Bordas that the Americans sent to visit the principal polling-places would be there,

"not as a 'commission' for which this Government asks any official recognition, but only as individuals, to lend moral support by their presence to the efforts which President Bordas has so fully pledged himself to make that the elections shall be free and uninfluenced in every respect, and in order that, if any questions should arise as to the good faith of any one concerned, undeniably impartial witnesses may be available to bear testimony as to exactly what happened."

The Administration's course in seeking to give these "observers" an unofficial status, remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "is only another application of the principle on which the Lind mission to Mexico was based." And he goes on to say:

"It is believed here that the step in Santo Domingo is only the first attempt of the Wilson Administration to make practically effective its championship of constitutional government in Latin America.

"There is a general conviction that the action in the present situation will prove to be an entering wedge for even more advanced courses in other Latin-American countries where similar conditions prevail."

And in the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Transcript* we read:

"The Dominican situation has been extremely unsatisfactory ever since the murder of President Caceres two years ago. Only last year a special commission went from the United States and arranged for the retirement of the Victoria Government, and the setting up of a provisional government. Even this did not last, and another revolution took place last summer. It was strangled by notification to the rebels that the United States would not recognize any Government set up by them or give it the customs receipts of the Republic, which are collected by the United States, and also by Mr. Sullivan's assurance of a fair election this fall if the fighting were stopt. Persons here familiar with the Dominican situation are hopeless over the attempts to impose constitutional government upon a country of 600,000 inhabitants, 90 per cent. of whom can not read or write, and in which there is but one road, thirty miles long, just built by the United States."

The Dominican grievance is touched upon in the following interview with José M. Nouel, who was Santo Domingo's Secretary of State during the administration of his brother, ex-President Nouel:

"Santo Domingo does not want a father who is always scolding. A child will not stand scolding all the time. What my country needs is beneficial protection by the States. . . . . .

"We admire the United States as a great nation, but we wish the United States to be friendly and not to interfere.

"The majority of the commissioners sent to Santo Domingo by the United States do things which they can not possibly be authorized by the Government to do. Instead of complying with diplomatic orders, they make commercial transactions. It is this that has caused the indignation against the commissioners in Santo Domingo. . . . . .

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"Instead of getting a beneficial protection, the people of Santo Domingo are being humiliated. The United States has no right to revise or regulate elections there. The convention between this country and Santo Domingo does not authorize intervention in the internal affairs of the latter."

While attaching little importance to the Dominican protest in itself, the Charleston *News and Courier* points out that "as a symptom it is decidedly interesting." For—

"It is to be feared that much the same disposition is going to be evinced by other Latin-American countries similarly circumstanced. For some years, at any rate, our good intentions are not going to save us from abuse. In international affairs, as in private life, regulation of one's neighbors is a thankless task."

NEW ENGLAND'S MISSING DIVIDEND

IT MAY BE BETTER, after all, to pass a dividend than a danger-signal, as one writer suggests, yet last week's action of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad probably aroused more consternation in New England than any wreck that ever occurred on the road. For New Haven shares, widely held by thousands of small investors, had regularly paid large dividends for forty years and had come to be looked upon as "the very rock of financial stability." More than 10,000 of the road's 23,968 stockholders are women, 9,000 more are individual men. And their "yearly incomes from this source, generally small," notes the New York *World*, are now cut down to nothing at all, "and large numbers of them have doubtless thereby been brought face to face with want at the start of the winter." This, adds the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "with the fact that the stock, which stood at 225 ten years ago and was paying 10 per cent., is down to about 70 in the market, is a humiliating position."

Yet the Springfield *Republican*, speaking with all the authority of its position in the center of New England and of its long knowledge of the New Haven Road and the public it serves, calls the directors' decision to pass the quarterly dividend "the most businesslike act of that board in a decade." It further contends that the act conserves "the larger public interest" and will in the end benefit the stockholders of the road and all New England. And a large stockholder quoted in the New York *Sun* considers his stock "worth more to-day because the dividend was passed than it would have been if the dividend had been paid." Even Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, the arch-critic of former New Haven managements, is heard to say, after hearing this dividend news, "The New Haven is in competent hands."

Mr. Howard Elliott, the New Haven's new executive, declares that he never "sat on a board of directors that felt so badly" as did the New Haven directors who "took away the dividends which would have come as Christmas presents. They had the courage to take that position because they knew it was for the good of the stockholders, the road, and the public at large." In the official statement issued in justification of the directors' decision, the New Haven is called "a strong company, owning valuable property, real estate, and securities worth many millions of dollars." But it is difficult to realize on these assets just now, "and the directors believe it is unwise to attempt to do so until general conditions are better." Figures are given showing that the total income at present available "is required for working capital." Furthermore, the result of the arbitration of recent wage disputes will mean an increase of expenses for the coming year, as will also "the improvements to which the company is already committed." "The directors feel, therefore, that the welfare of the company, of its stockholders, and of the territory served by the various lines will be conserved better under all the conditions now confronting the company, by not declaring at this time a dividend."

As already noted, this reasoning seems perfectly sound to the Springfield *Republican*. It says:

"To go on paying dividends that are not earned would wreck any business enterprise, the humblest or the most colossal. The New Haven has been doing this very thing for some five years, in the vain hope that there would be a turn in the tide, but the hour had come to abandon 'high finance' and apply plain, old-fashioned business principles to the great problem confronting the property.

"How distressing this event must be in the homes of thousands of stockholders in New England, who had been taught to regard New Haven shares as the very rock of financial stability, is a poignant feature of the situation. Trust funds, estates, and family inheritances without number have for a generation been based on the assumed soundness of this security. This fact alone caused the company's directors to continue paying the old 8 per cent. dividend long after the road had ceased to earn it."

But, continues *The Republican*, whatever the shock to the community, "still, New England must profit by the fact that the income of the road formerly diverted to the stockholders will now be used to save the road from a receivership." The fixt charges can be met, it believes; "there will be no physical deterioration of the property," and, once rid of certain incubi, the New Haven, by itself, "remains one of the most intrinsically sound railroad properties in the United States." If the stockholders keep their faith in it and look upon this episode "as, in reality, the heralding of an era of conservative and honest and lawful upbuilding, they will see the end of these troubles sooner than, in the depression of the hour, they are disposed to believe."

Not that all comment is so soothing in tone. At a dinner last week, and in the presence of Mr. Elliott, of the New Haven, who had a few things to say about governmental unfairness to the railroads, Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, declared:

"The whole country stands appalled to-day at the developments in the affairs of the New Haven. A great property builded on the resource, thrift, and pioneer morals of New England has been drained of its very blood and bone through methods that inspired the divine command, 'Thou shalt not steal.' . . . . . .

"It should have been impossible to accomplish in any progressive State. I feel sure the Federal Government in its present hands will not remain dumb to the constitutional command of absolute control over interstate commerce."

The New York *World* is with Governor Cox. In a characteristic editorial excoriation of the New Haven's owners, it predicts that "the looting of the New Haven, together with the 'Frisco scandal," will give to the country a new interstate-commerce law. It believes that "Congress can not long defer legislation that will enable a Federal commission to regulate railroad capitalization as effectively as the Federal authority now regulates rates." For "it is folly to try to control rates without controlling capitalization."

The New Haven was not long ago rather thoroughly investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but more trouble may be in store for it, if we are to believe rumors from Washington. In the New York *Sun's* correspondence, for instance, we hear that moves for a Congressional inquiry, prompted by the passing of the Christmas dividend, have been dropt owing to an understanding that the Department of Justice is considering the possibility of criminal proceedings.

Yet some think that the New Haven's plight calls for help, not prosecution. Nor does the New York *Globe* believe the New England road alone in its misery. Greater expenses and the decreased purchasing power of the dollar justify, we are told, the demand for higher freight rates. As *The Globe* puts it:

"The disease afflicting the New Haven is general among the railroads. Its financial anemia is intensified by Mellenism, but other railroads are also going white, and grave seems the need of the doctors of the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribing the only remedy that promises a restoration of health and normality."

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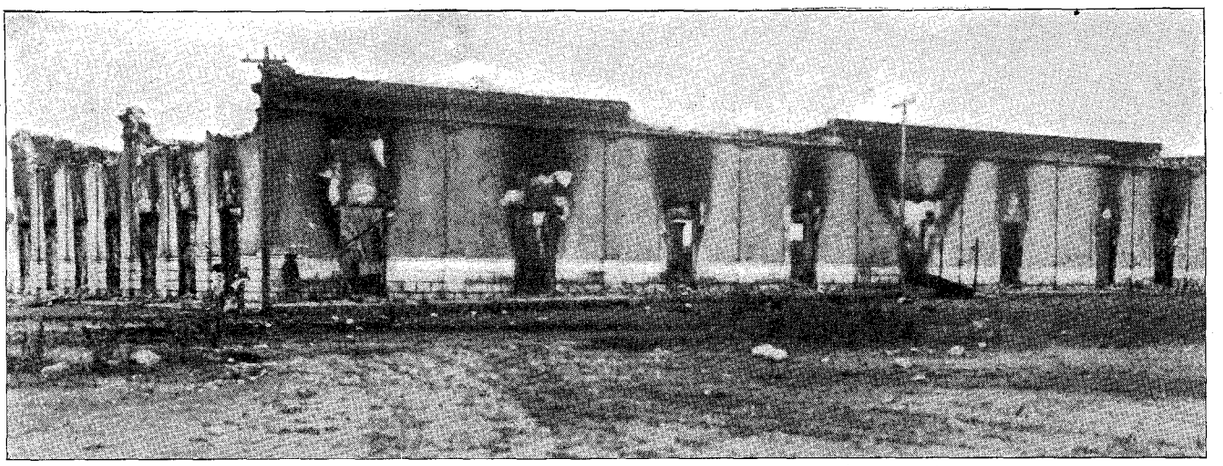
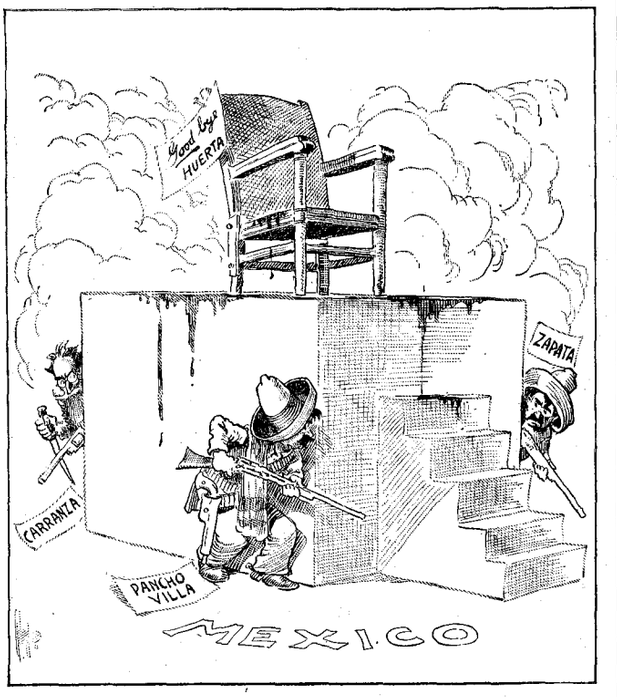
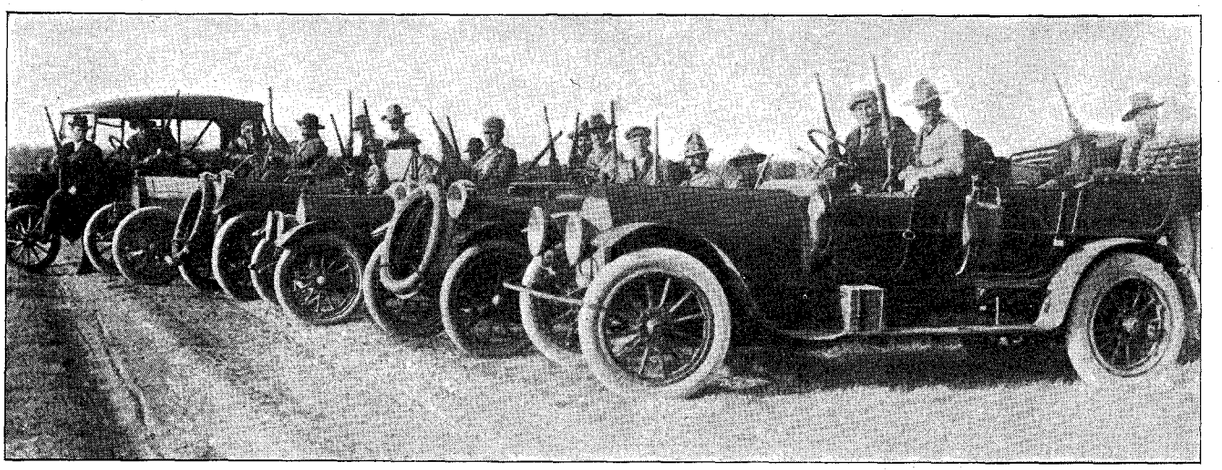


WHAT CARRANZA'S CANNON DID—RUINS OF A FORT IN VICTORIA, A CITY RECENTLY TAKEN BY HIS FORCES.

TRYING TO HOCK IT.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*



NOW FOR THE REAL FIGHT.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*



UP-TO-DATE WARFARE—MOTOR-CARS TAKE THE PLACE OF MULES AS TRANSPORT FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

THE DAY'S WORK IN MEXICO.

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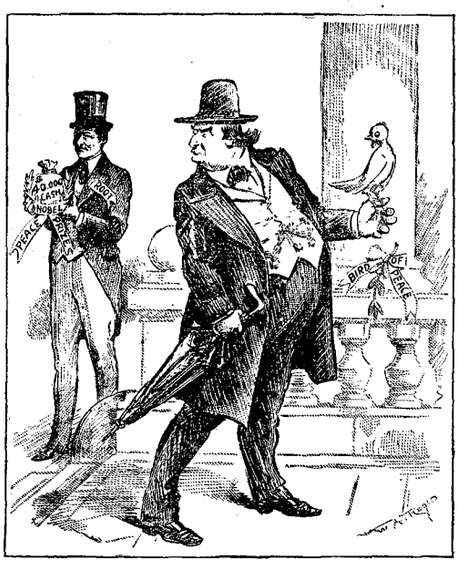
PARCEL-POST CHEER FOR CHRISTMAS

A CHRISTMAS GIFT that appears to be widely appreciated is Postmaster-General Burleson's order increasing weight limits, reducing rates, and admitting books to the parcel post. Most of these changes will take place on January 1, a little too late for Christmas shoppers, but not too late to be a part of our Christmas cheer. For it is a sign that the parcel-post system "will be developed to its fullest use," thinks the Washington *Post*, and that "ultimately it ought to have the desired effect on the cost of living." "That such radical changes are to become effective one year after the parcel post was first put in operation is convincing proof" to the Philadelphia *Press* "of popular appreciation of this splendid public utility established by the Government." According to the Postmaster-General's announcement as summarized in the press dispatches, "the weight limit on packages to be carried in the first two zones—that is, to any point within 150 miles of their starting-place—will be increased on January 1 from 20 to 50 pounds." At the same time, "the limit of weight on packages carried in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth zones, or to all points in the United States beyond the 150-mile limit, will be increased from 11 to 20 pounds." In the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth zones rates are reduced. Beginning next March, books are to be admitted to the parcel post. The rate on books weighing eight ounces or less is to be one cent for each two ounces (the present third-class rate); on those weighing over eight ounces the zone parcel-post rates are to apply.

In an editorial estimate of the effect of the changes the Philadelphia *Record* comes to the conclusion that "by increasing the weight limit in the 150-mile zones to 50 pounds, the parcel post will absorb two-thirds of the traffic hitherto carried by the express companies," while "a great volume of new business may be expected from the rural districts, which lie off the regular express routes, but which are articulated with the parcel-post service by the free rural delivery." *The Inquirer*, of the same city, observes that "at the present rate of progress it will not be a great while until the United States Government will have absorbed the parcel-carrying business of the country." These latest changes it looks upon as "only a partial application of the official program." "Eventually the Department expects to transport packages up to 100 pounds in weight from anywhere within the continental limits of the United States." And *The Inquirer* continues:



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HOW DID THAT EVER GET BY US?

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"There is no doubt that this development of the service will be welcomed by the people, who have already shown such a hearty and general appreciation of the facilities in this connection with which they have been supplied, and if it puts the express companies out of business, as is not unlikely, those companies will only have themselves to blame for their elimination. . . . It was the rapacity of those companies, the insolence of their agents, the plundering extortion which they practised, that brought about the parcel post."

To many of our readers the chief interest in Mr. Burleson's holiday announcement lies in his admission of books to the parcel-post service. Their exclusion, says the Washington *Post*, "was without excuse"—

"The circulation of good books should be encouraged, rather than discouraged, by the Government, and yet it was not possible to send even a copy of the Bible by parcel post. A great many persons who have scarcely any use for the parcel post would have appreciated the service just to send a book occasionally to a friend. When they tried to send a book, and were told they couldn't, they wondered why the parcel post was established."

But not everybody is going to welcome the new parcel-post schedule, declares the New York *Commercial*, for it "will mean a heavy burden to the railroads, more competition for the express companies, and much more work for post-office employees throughout the country." President Peters, of the Long Island Railroad, chairman of the railroads' mail pay committee, insists that it will make things all the worse for the already complaining railroads. As the New York *Sun* reports his brief statement:

"There will be additional weight in the mails, but no additional compensation. The Government gets increased revenue, but takes away from the railroads' freight and express business. I think, however, that Congress will be fair and that provision will be made to pay the railroads adequately.

"We trust Congress to do the right thing. Carrying double the bulk in packages, the roads should certainly get more pay for so doing. It's all up to Congress. The railroads will have to go on carrying the parcel post anyway."

MINERS' UNION AS A "LABOR TRUST"

INDICTMENTS of union labor leaders in two States for violation of the Sherman Law are held by President Wilson to furnish sufficient vindication of his action in signing the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. Conservative Eastern papers, like the New York *Evening Post* and Brooklyn *Eagle*, are gratified to find that the "rider" in that bill refusing an appropriation for the prosecution of labor and farm organizations is not going to render these organizations exempt. Labor leaders, however, protest against the indictments as an unfair application of the law, and one never intended by its framers. President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, is now on trial in West Virginia, the Chicago *Tribune* reminds us, charged with "conspiring to restrain trade and commerce," in connection with the recent West Virginia strike. In Colorado, he and Frank J. Hayes, vice-president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, have just been indicted for "maintaining a monopoly of labor." Other officials of the union are under indictment for conducting a strike in restraint of trade under the Antitrust Law. The Federal grand jury which handed down these indictments at Pueblo also prepared a long statement denouncing the methods of the United Mine Workers in the Colorado strike. These assertions, for instance, were made:

"The methods pursued by the United Mine Workers of America in their endeavors to force recognition of their union by the coal-mine operators in this State are an insult to conservative and law-abiding labor. They have brought experienced strike agitators and have armed hundreds of irresponsible aliens who have become a menace to the peace and prosperity and even the lives of citizens. They created open insurrection in Southern Colorado and have resorted to measures which all fair-minded labor-organizations repudiate. The officers in charge of many of the tent colonies confess their inability to control the men whom they have armed and aroused.

"Evidently no qualification is necessary for membership in

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the United Mine Workers of America, other than a promise to pay dues, which are apparently used to support insurrection and lawlessness when necessary to force their demands by intimidation and fear whenever strikes are called, with the result of injuring other trades and the entailment of hardships and privations on the people of the entire Commonwealth."

Such methods of warfare, comments the Chicago *Tribune*, are "justly denounced"—

"No reputable labor organization can afford to tolerate such tactics on the part of even its lesser leaders. The right to strike does not carry with it the right to murder. The men who doled out weapons to the irresponsibles among the workers should be punished to the full extent of the law."

But, continues *The Tribune:*

"The wider charges against the heads of the United Mine Workers, the charges of conspiring to restrain trade and of maintaining a monopoly of labor, on which they are now tried in West Virginia and are to be tried in Colorado, might well raise doubts and questionings in the minds of the public. Should the calling and effective conduct of a strike be made a conspiracy in restraint of trade, should a strong union be declared a monopoly of labor, it will mean the death of trade-unionism. This is hardly to be desired. Trade-unionism pretty generally represents intelligence in the calling and settling of labor disputes. It represents progress, education, and orderliness even in the disorders arising between labor and capital. To crush unionism—and making it ineffective by means of undue legal restrictions is as good as crushing it—is but to deepen the chasm between capital and labor, to make class conflicts in this country more implacable."

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OUR SECOND PEACE PRIZE-WINNER.

Senator Elihu Root, who is awarded the Nobel Peace prize for 1912, in consideration of his work for world-peace as Secretary of War and later as Secretary of State.

The indicted leaders, naturally, would protest more emphatically. And we quote from an editorial in *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), which can fairly be considered as their mouthpiece:

"If any average citizen of these United States was asked as to whom the Sherman Antitrust Law was intended to curb, the immediate reply would naturally be: 'Such combinations in restraint of trade as are typified by the Standard Oil or other Rockefeller-Morgan-Guggenheim syndicates.'

"Events in Colorado would indicate that the 'average citizen,' as usual, is mistaken. At the instance of representatives of the very syndicates our average citizen honestly supposed the law was intended to curb, we find representatives of the workers indicted by a Federal grand jury for attempting to help employees of these syndicates to claim conditions that are supposed to be assured them by the laws of the State and of the nation.

"We have heard of 'Satan rebuking sin,' and here we have an instance of corporations whose violations of every law, State or Federal, have become notorious, invoking the law they openly ignore; applying it in a way the framers of the law never intended it should be applied, in order that they might continue their lawless ways, unobstructed. . . . . .

"We do not believe the law under which we have been indicted was ever intended to be used for the suppression of labor-unions.

"We have the records of expressions from the framers of the Antitrust Law distinctly stating that it was not."

ELIHU ROOT'S PEACE PRIZE

THE AWARD of the 1912 peace prize to Senator Elihu Root, of New York, by the Norwegian Committee, administrator of the Nobel Fund, seems eminently just to observers on this side of the Atlantic. The New York *World*, which does not always agree with Root the politician, but considers him "one of the few living statesmen of the first intellectual rank," says the prize is worthily bestowed. "Mr. Root," *The World* explains, "tho the ablest Secretary of War this country ever had, could justly win it by his pacification in Cuba and the Philippines, his management of the Japanese misunderstanding, and his services in behalf of international arbitration, because the American people had no ulterior purposes and he could give expression to the prevailing sentiment of a great nation." The New York *Evening Post* thinks the award was "undoubtedly well earned." The peace prize is worth $40,000, and Senator Root is the second American to be honored with it, Colonel Roosevelt being the first. On December 10, the day the award was announced, Senator Root was further honored by being appointed a member of the Court of Arbitration to which are to be submitted the claims of British, French, and Spanish subjects in regard to property confiscated by the Portuguese Government after republican rule was proclaimed. The peace prize for 1913 was given to Senator Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium, president of the Permanent International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland. Reviewing Senator Root's work for international peace, the Boston *Transcript* says:

"His strong common sense, his statesmanlike views, and intimate knowledge of the springs of public action, prevented him from sharing the illusions which lead many pacifists astray. He did not believe that the golden age could be brought into existence by treaty or statute, but he was confident that the age of iron might be softened by nations agreeing to try arbitration, not as their last resort, but as their first. While he was Secretary of State he negotiated many arbitration treaties which were ratified because they were practical, because they did not attempt too much, and because they recognized the true scope of diplomatic negotiation and did not bristle with clauses challenging constitutional controversy.

"When the Senate stood out for what it regarded as its 'rights' as a treaty-making power, it was Secretary Root who persuaded reluctant President Roosevelt to concede the point of senatorial privilege as less important than the principle underlying the agreement. To him also in no small measure is due the credit for making our allegiance to the Hague Tribunal a vitalizing influence, not merely a 'pious aspiration.' His courage as a pacifist was high enough to induce him to undertake the application of peaceful settlement of grievances to the volcanic republics of Central America. He made a most hopeful beginning, which we regret to say was not respected by his successor.

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"Mr. Root was peculiarly happy in his exposition of Monroeism as a peace-preserving agency for all Latin-American nations, and his tour of South America bore fruits all pacifists should remember. A great Secretary of War, a great Secretary of State, he was in both offices a great promoter of peace, who has come by his just reward."

At the Peace Society dinner in New York City as long ago as 1909, the New York *Sun* recalls, "Mr. Root was hailed by no less an authority than the Ambassador and First Delegate of the United States to the International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, as one who had done more to promote the peace of nations in recent years than any other living man."

GIVING AWAY A NATIONAL PARK

UNLESS President Wilson intervenes, San Francisco will find in its stocking a Christmas present from Congress worth, it is estimated, some $45,000,000, and the country in general will be poorer by a portion of the national domain. At least this is the way its opponents interpret the Hetch Hetchy Bill, which has now gone to the President for his signature or veto. Yet in spite of this the measure has merits which bring to it the support of a large section of the press and a majority in Congress. It is true that it met with more opposition in the Senate, where the vote was 43 to 25, than it did in the House, which passed it almost unanimously three months ago. This Bill, which is hailed by some as a triumph of sanity and justice over sentimentality, and denounced by others as a brazen and indefensible "grab," gives the city of San Francisco water-supply and power rights in the Hetch Hetchy Valley of the Yosemite National Park. Altho the matter has now been before the country for a long time, public opinion as reflected in the press seems as much divided as ever, not only over the rights and wrongs of this concession, but also over the facts involved. Even the conservationists are not of one mind about it, the rank and file of them being apparently against the bill, while Gifford Pinchot and other leaders champion it. As to the disputed facts in the case, we are assured, on the one hand, that damming the Tuolumne River where it leaves the Hetch Hetchy Valley is essential to the lives and health of San Francisco's 500,000 citizens, and, on the other hand, we are told that there are at least four sources of water-supply more available than this—but, unlike this, not to be had as a gift. We also learn from some authorities that the Hetch Hetchy scheme will deprive the settlers in the irrigated districts of the San Joaquin Valley of an adequate water-supply, while others assure us that the plan includes ample provision for the protection of these settlers' rights.

There is a nation-wide sentiment against this grant, declares the Boston *Transcript*, which characterizes it as "the most stupendous graft that has ever been authorized by any legislature, State or national," and calls upon the President to use his veto power. Moreover, continues *The Transcript*—

"It establishes a precedent that imperils all of the nation's wonders and resources. Is there a national park that is safe? Is there a national forest which may not be turned over to the lumbermen?"

"If this hydroelectric grab in the name of a city is consummated," declares the New York *World*, "virtually one-half of the great Yosemite National Park will be invaded and the scenic beauty of the Hetch Hetchy forever destroyed." And in the New York *Times* we read:

"Any city that would surrender a city park for commercial purposes would be set down as going backward. So far as we are aware, such a case is unknown. Any State legislature that would surrender a State park would set a dangerous and deplorable example. When the Congress of the United States approves the municipal sand-bagging of a national park in order to save some clamorous city a few dollars, against the protests of the press and the people, it is time for real conservationists to ask, What next?"

A number of papers, on the other hand, agree with the Washington *Post* that the passage of the bill by the House and Senate is a triumph of common sense over sentimentality, and the New York *Press* declares that the public sentiment against the measure was secretly created and fomented by the water company from which San Francisco gets her present water-supply. This is also suggested by Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, in which we read:

"Practically alone among the great cities of the United States, San Francisco has been in the grasp of a privately owned water company which furnishes an insufficient water-supply at exorbitant rates.

"The struggle over the bill is instructive as showing how readily shrewd managers of a monopoly can rally to their aid well-meaning but ill-informed people of prominence, and dupe, or buy, a large, but careless, section of the press.

"*The American* and *The Examiner* have urged the passage of this bill because they knew that the water was necessary to the lives and health of the 500,000 people of San Francisco. They held human beings of more importance than scenery, but even at that did not fail to inform themselves and their readers that the scenery of Hetch Hetchy would be enhanced rather than impaired, and made more accessible, instead of being obliterated, by the proposed improvements. The literary gentlemen, college professors, and newspapers that have been used as catspaws by the water company have been made ridiculous because they did not take the trouble to ascertain the facts."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT lost mileage would have bought a lot of Christmas presents. —*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SPEAKING of innocent bystanders, there's John Lind, of Minnesota and Mexico.—*Manchester Union.*

MAYOR SHANK, of Indianapolis, is at least an original politician. He resigned.—*Detroit Free Press.*

T. R., it must be remembered, is another gentleman who is doing a little "watchful waiting."—*Boston Transcript.*

ANOTHER thing—if a politician's income is to be taxed at the source, can he legally be compelled to incriminate himself?—*Dallas News.*

SIX cities have invited the G. O. P. to hold its next convention; but then seven in Greece claimed old Homer after he was dead.—*Washington Post.*

CHAIRMAN MCCOMBS says the Progressive party is in a bad way, altho our South-American cables indicate that he is enjoying his usual health. —*Columbia State.*

ONE of the arguments San Francisco has failed to use in the Hetch Hetchy matter is the necessity of fortifying the mountain reservoir site against a Japanese invasion.—*New York World.*

HUERTA Generals Give Up.—*Headline.* Prominent civilians will be called on to do likewise.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THAT waiting game with Huerta is bound to win in the end. He can't live forever.—*Seattle Post Intelligencer.*

REMEMBER how we Democrats use to cuss the hideous extravagance of that G. O. P. billion-dollar Congress?—*Columbia State.*

As for those Congressmen who are so keen on mileage, the country would not mind paying expenses one way.—*Springfield Republican.*

DEMOCRATIC Administration seems unable to apply its high-cost-of-living remedies to the expense of running the Government.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ONE hundred years ago to-day we could scarcely have foreseen that America would be contributing money to give British women the ballot. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PERHAPS smuggling by women might be reduced if the newspapers in New York would refuse to publish photographs of the smugglers and stop describing them as being prominent in society.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN ALSACE

TRANQUIL ZABERN, "the pearl of the Vosges," "the city of roses," has been recently the scene of violent excitement and riot that shook all Germany, imperiled the Ministry, and might have endangered Franco-German peace. It was all started, we read, by a young German officer, Lieut. Baron von Forstner, who made some insulting remarks about the French flag, which is still held dear in Alsace. When he marched out with his company the Alsatians spat at him, and he rushed forward in a rage to revenge himself, but succeeded only in capturing a crippled beggar whom he wounded severely by a cut from his sword. Immediately the inhabitants of the town rose up and execrated the Germans, whose patrols cleared the streets, and arrested many who were innocent of any imaginable offense. The German troops cried "down with the Wackes"—Wackes being the German nickname for the Alsatian French, meaning thriftless loafer, or even apache. The commotion was discust in the Reichstag, and when the Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, attempted to defend the military authorities in Alsace, he was hissed and hooted down and a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was passed by the huge majority of 293 to 54. Kaiser William has shown his good sense in clearing out the whole German garrison from Zabern, and now tranquillity is restored. The *Morgenpost* (Berlin) thinks that a mountain has been made out of a mole-hill, and says Zabern has been the scene of a mere teapot tempest. To quote the words of this paper:

"THIS ILL-BRED LIEUTENANT."

So the Berlin *Morgenpost* calls Lieut. Baron von Forstner, whose aspersions on the French colors started the riots in Zabern. When the people hooted him, we are told, he sabered a crippled beggar, but later ignored Paul de Cassagnac's challenge to a duel.

"This is just the way we always mismanage things. It was merely necessary to send away this ill-bred lieutenant and all would have ended there. Instead of this, we have witnessed attacks of the patrols upon the population, newspaper men thrown into prison, interpellations in the Reichstag, very disagreeable diplomatic negotiations with our neighbors, bitter feelings roused in a province. All that long and painful political toil could raise up in Alsace, a part of the Empire, has been either destroyed or menaced.

"And notice the finest thing in the whole affair—Mr. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Paris *Autorité*, has challenged Lieutenant von Forstner to a duel! The fact that the Lieutenant vouchsafed him no reply is the sole rational element in the transaction."

The Alsatian recruits in the German army at Zabern were arrested and locked up, and finally sent away to distant garrisons, an act that has enraged Alsace still further. A generous subscription has been made for them among their townsmen, and as the *Elsaesser* (Strasbourg) says:

"The donations received by us will serve to provide to the thirty exiled Alsatians some little comforts, during the period of their service, and will prevent them from forgetting that Alsatians remaining in their own country are with them in mind and heart."

The Alsatian soldiers were punished professedly for a breach of discipline in having published the account of how Lieutenant von Forstner and his sergeant-major had offered a reward for any one who would "make a hole in the hide of these Alsatian roughs." The punishment is condemned by the Berlin *Boersen Zeitung*, which observes:

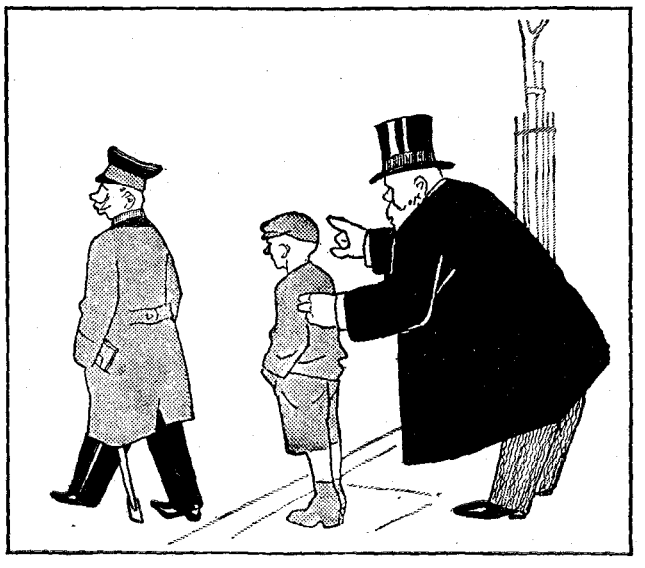
"It is characteristic of our military institutions to see the zeal with which the soldiers are punished on the suspicion that they made the affair public, while the lieutenant and sergeant guilty of applying the term 'wackes,' or roughs, to the Alsatians get off scot-free. These tactics are too transparent to deceive any one."

But the *Hamburger Nachrichten* takes the opposite view, and lays all the blame on the Alsatian soldiers who repeated in public the words of the "ill-bred lieutenant." We read:

"The burden of guilt in this affair, in which there has been so much mud-flinging, is to be laid upon the military persons who so lightly broke the pledge of silence which obtains in the service and gave their reports to the heckling clerico-nationalist press of the province. There is undoubtedly something rotten in the state of Denmark, or rather Alsace, which can only be eliminated with an iron besom."

The official *Lokal Anzeiger* chimes in with similar comment. It says:

"It is absolutely necessary to maintain in its full vigor the principle of authority and of discipline in the garrisons of the west. For it is the west that will feel the first shock if war should break out."



EDUCATING A BOY IN ZABERN.

"Sonny, that brave lieutenant see,
And if a soldier you would be,
Be sure to follow his instructions,
But don't call names, or there'll
be ructions." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

The Pan-Germanist *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) remarks:

"It is time that our military leaders revive the practises of sending the recruits of Alsace-Lorraine to distant garrisons where they will be out of reach of the disturbing influences of the newspapers of their native provinces."

The French press are in the main very reserved in their comment, but express sympathy with the Alsatians and praise Paul de Cassagnac for his bold challenge sent to Lieutenant von Forstner. This view is emphatically exprest by the *Gaulois*, which speaks as follows:

"It would doubtless be absurd to attribute to the Zabern incident—at least at present—an

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official significance in Franco-German relations, inasmuch as it has not called for diplomatic intervention. We must, however, agree that neither to Lieutenant von Forstner nor to the German Government, but only to our self-restraint and patience must be given the credit for the fact that matters have not taken a much more serious turn.

"So long as this singular little officer, who recalls so exactly the moral and physical character of the sad hero in one of the most piquant novels of Maupassant, 'Madame Fifi,' was contented by insulting the Alsatian soldiers, the French public, while expressing indignation at his behavior, recognized in the attitude of this Prussian lieutenant the traditional bad manners which have been the fruit of Germanization. But when the little lieutenant shouted out in face of his battalion the most brutal insults against our flag, we thought that he had gone a little too far, and everybody in France, without distinction of party, applauded the reckless and very French action of our brilliant confrère, Mr. Paul de Cassagnac, in sending a challenge to Mr. von Forstner."

Another French paper, the *Soleil* (Paris), a Catholic and Royalist organ, points the finger of scorn at Lieutenant von Forstner, and uses the following pretty forcible language:

"The Germans ought to be infinitely more put out than we are by the vile coarseness of their Lieutenant von Forstner. Such a type is not likely to enhance the prestige of an army or their national reputation for politeness. The Kaiser can not be exactly proud of him, and many Prussian officers doubtless feel that their comrade would find his proper place at a scavenger's cart rather than at a mess-table.

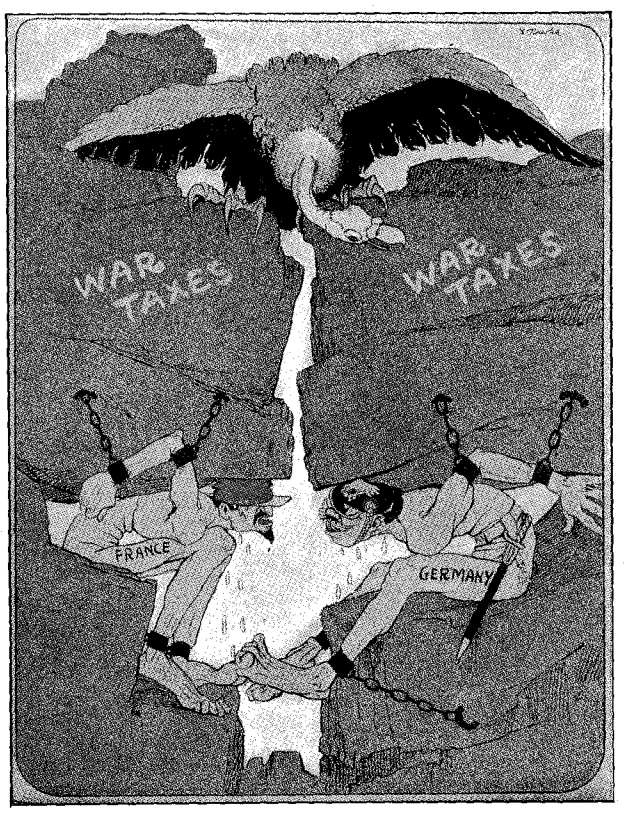
"Our flag does not need to be washed of the low language he used about it, but which did not stain or hurt it. On the other hand, the flag of the regiment under which this lieutenant serves has great need of purging by fire. This little animal of a Forstner does not humiliate France; it is Germany that suffers the humiliation. This obvious truth should be the point dwelt upon by French journals.

"Our attitude must be that of pride and contempt. Anger is misplaced when spent upon this blackguard of Zabern.

"Mr. Paul de Cassagnac, whose courage no one can despise, has done too much honor to this scoundrel. Mr. von Forstner did not deserve to be challenged or shot at. It was a pity to outrage the laws of the Church for a person who is déclassé, or only to be classed among the beasts.

"In their hearts the authorities at Berlin and at Zabern feel very sore about the affair. In their place we should immediately have disavowed complicity in the offense and have punished the offender. But the Teutons ignore elegant manners; they believe that it is clever to let investigations drag and mislead opinion by punishing the courageous Alsatians who communicated to the press the antics of Lieutenant von Forstner. No one, however, can be deceived by such unjust and blundering tactics, which can not wash clean the unclean officer while wounding our brothers of the annexed provinces."

Dispatches from Berlin predict the early fall of the German Chancellor, but the Chancellor himself says he has no such plan. In Germany, he reminds his opponents, the Chancellor is responsible to the Emperor alone, and no German statesman loyal to the Crown could think for a moment of making such a concession to the Parliament. He is convinced, he says, that the country at large does not desire to have recourse to a régime which would substitute "the yoke of Socialism for the harness of the Kaiser's authority."



THE WAITING VULTURE.

Cursing and crusht, these enemies lie low,
Nor heed the presence of their common foe.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ARGENTINA'S SYMPATHY WITH MEXICO

WE HAVE BEEN WAITING with some impatience to see what the greatest and richest of the South-American Republics thinks of Mexico's relations with the United States. The *Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, which must be classed with *The Times* of London and the *Temps* of Paris as representing the wealth and culture of its national metropolis, has at length broken silence and presents in a long editorial the position which Argentina takes. The points made in this article are that Pan-Americanism means a harmonious union of the States whose individual sovereignty is not to be infringed or violated by the intervention of any other Power. The blame of the present strained relations between Washington and the City of Mexico is laid to the mistakes of the former. The *Prensa* declares that the vacillation, uncertainty, and contradictory movement of affairs, as telegraphed to Buenos Aires, delayed this great organ in the utterance of its opinion. But things are becoming clear. The first plain fact is thus stated:

"Whatever may be the general opinion in the United States, it is evident that the condition of things at present prevailing originates in Washington's very hazy notion of the sovereignty of each South-American nationality. The tendency to intervene or interfere in the internal politics of Mexico, which manifests itself in a more or less furtive manner, would never have existed if, in the judgment of the great Republic of the North, there prevailed a sentiment of respect, complete and unreserved, for the integrity and inviolability of the international standing which belongs to the Latin-American States. The basis for such a principle is solid and clear, and there never was any reason for expecting that differences would arise between Mexico and any other of the Southern Republics. In this connection we might, in the place of Mexico, put Colombia, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Chile, or any of the others. The same principle of sovereignty governs their relations with the United States and with the other perfect sovereignties which occupy the Western Hemisphere. This principle has, however, been outraged for the sake of the vast commercial interests of the United States rooted in Mexico. It is, of course, to be expected, when people suffer wrongs in a foreign country, they should seek for redress through those diplomatic means which are intended for their defense. But among these means of redress intervention in the domestic regimen finds no place, neither do they involve the assumption of protectorates which imply an imperialism whose pretensions we would absolutely ban.

"The doctrine of Pan-Americanism, preached and disseminated at Washington and accepted with approval by the citizens of the Northern Republic, must always include an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the South American States, which will never accept it without this essential proviso. . . . In our opinion the Mexican imbroglio would never have reached a head if at its commencement the Government of the United States had taken a firm and strict attitude, yet in harmony with the respect due to Mexican sovereignty."

The United States had, of course, free right to recognize or not to recognize the new Government of Mexico—but not to dictate its policy, we are told. In the clear sentences of this article:

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"No one can dispute the right of the Government at Washington to refuse to enter into relations with the Government of General Huerta. But as to the right of intervention in any form, with a view to destroy or create a government—to permit it is to open an abyss which only a forcible assertion of justice would avail to bridge. . . . The Government of the United States might properly even claim the right to recognize as belligerents the revolutionary party, in order to bring influence to bear upon Huerta and his followers. We grant this; but action in regard to Mexico should be merely that of an outsider and not claimed with a view of taking an active part in the struggle of the combatants."

That the higher kind of Pan-Americanism will eventually win is the firm belief of the writer, who, after expressing his confidence in the common sense and sincerity of our Government, continues:

"We are confident that the doctrine of international relations which we have outlined will eventually triumph, changing the incertitude, the distrust, and the ill-feeling which now prevails into a bond of cordiality uniting the two races which occupy the Western Hemisphere. But an attempt at intervention in any way whatever in Mexico is sure to result in South America's repudiation of Pan-Americanism of whatever kind. Yet the United States may be sure of receiving sincere and profitable hospitality in South America on condition that Washington recognizes in each State an unshackled sovereignty, not less absolute than that of any other state on earth. All ideas of protectorate must be abandoned as unjust, oppressive, and bound to cause disorder."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WE MUST DROP OUR MONROE DOCTRINE."

So Professor Bingham, of Yale, tells Germany, and hints rather plainly at a Japanese combination with South America to make us drop it.

AN AMERICAN SLAP AT THE MONROE DOCTRINE

PROFESSOR BINGHAM, of Yale, an expert on Latin America, where he has traveled extensively, has published a work under the title, "The Monroe Doctrine an Obsolete Shibboleth." He was subsequently requested by the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* to communicate to its readers, in the columns of that leading German paper, his views on United States policy in South America, a country where German interests are yearly becoming of greater importance. The professor begins his article telling his readers that they must be careful to distinguish between the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 and the Monroe Doctrine as it was developed under Cleveland's second administration by Secretary of State Olney on the occasion of the Venezuela muddle. On this point Dr. Bingham says:

"The new Monroe Doctrine rests on false premises and its activity is derived from impossible theories. Only listen to what Olney says: 'The States of North and South America are by their geographical position, their natural sympathy, the similarity of their form of government, commercial and political friends and allies.' "

Dr. Bingham denies that the geographical proximity of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon republics establishes the soundness of any such presumption. On the contrary, he remarks:

"Any schoolboy knows that this statement is not in harmony with the real geographical position and proximity of South America to the countries of the world. The greatest of South-American states are situated much nearer to Spain and Portugal, for instance, than they are to New York and New England. Key West is not nearer to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires than it is to Gibraltar, and the general route from Valparaiso to San Francisco is longer than that from Valparaiso to London. Peru is bordered by the Pacific Ocean, and yet is farther from Puget Sound than from Labrador."

To talk about "natural sympathy," says the Professor, is merely "to throw dust into the eyes of the American people." "Such sympathy has no existence," at least as regards South America. To quote further:

"From the South-American's point of view the Monroe Doctrine of to-day is not only a burden to be borne, but an actual injury which we inflict only because we are ignorant of the position of things in South America. We have assumed the attitude of the 'Elder Brother with the Club' who at one time might have been justified in assuming a control which to-day is superfluous. . . . It is necessary for us to understand—once for all—that the leading Powers of South America are quite able to take care of themselves and already are strong enough to treat our Monroe Doctrine with derision."

"The indications of this fact are legion," continues this authority on diplomacy and South-American affairs. The newspapers, monthlies, and university teachings show that in Latin America the claims of the Monroe Doctrine "everywhere excite hatred and antagonism." This point he dismisses, however, as beyond the scope of his essay, but lifts his voice in warning. "The writing on the wall" is visible, he says dramatically. "Brazil has the largest dreadnoughts in the world." "Argentina and Peru are building ships of war." He continues:

" 'The writing on the wall'—I will not say that a Mongolian hand has shaped the letters. Yet it may safely be averred that many thoughtful minds see in South America the crucible in which Latin, Indian, and Asiatic blood are to be closely intermingled. The leading Indian inhabitants of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, according to an eminent anthropologist, so closely resemble the natives of Northern Asia that the hypothesis of South America being originally colonized by Asiatics assumes an air of plausibility. It is at present quite probable that this colonization is actively going on. One thing is certain. The Mongol question in South America has reached a critical stage. The position Brazil has taken with regard to Japanese immigration is exactly opposite to that taken by California. Argentina actually welcomes the Japanese, and these immigrants are so numerous that the Japanese Government has subsidized a direct line of steamships by the Cape of Good Hope route. Another Japanese line passes by way of Honolulu to the west coast of South America."

If Latin America is powerfully reinforced from Asia it is better for us, says this writer, to have the "A B C"—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—for friends and not for enemies, "that is, we must drop our Monroe Doctrine." It is, moreover, a delusion, he continues, to think that the Monroe Doctrine helps our commerce. We should follow Germany's example:

"Germany has shown, especially by her action in Brazil, how this is to be done. Is it true that she is only as powerful in army and navy as America and not a whit stronger? If we look at the matter from a logical point of view we should find that nothing hurts commerce so much as political interference, which makes enemies for us not only in South America, but also in Europe, and involves a costly loss of time. Would it not be wiser to heed the warning of James Bryce, who holds that as advocates of peace we should gain the greatest influence and eventually control the whole western hemisphere, and, thus inspired, refrain from holding an umbrella over other people who already have one of their own, or from holding it over a friend when it is not raining?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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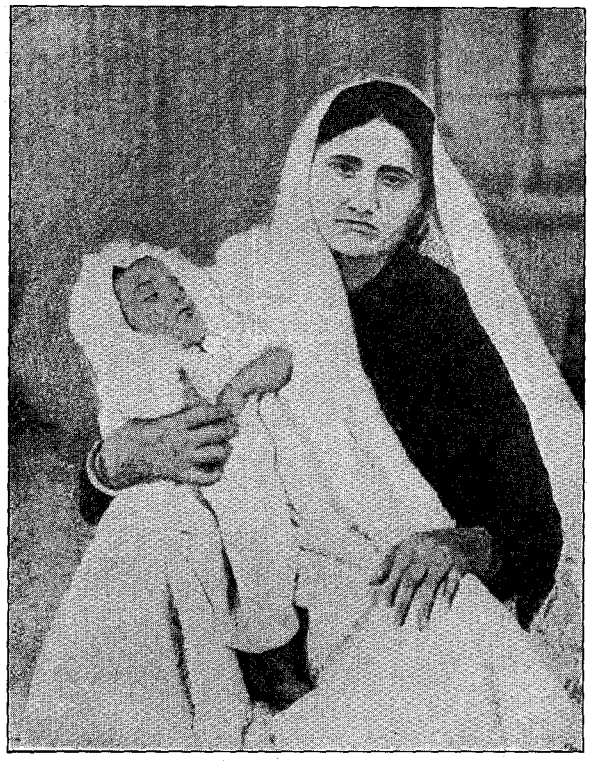
A HINDU REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE RIOTS of the Hindu immigrants in South Africa have given a critical turn to the problem which for many years past has been smoldering, ready to burst into flames at any moment and threaten the very existence of the loosely-jointed British Empire. The authorities in London and in India are being assailed by letters and cables, deputations and petitions, to protect the Hindus in South Africa from Boer persecution, which, the brown subjects of King George avow, is being heaped on the heads of their countrymen because the East-Indians had the temerity to fight for the British in the Boer War. Meantime, the British authorities seem to lack the power to interfere in the local affairs of their



A HINDU "PASSIVE RESISTER,"

Mrs. Ramabai Sodha, and baby. She is working to save East-Indian immigrants in South Africa, and is the first Hindu woman to go to jail as a "passive resister."

South-African colony. The muddle thus created is causing grave anxiety; for since the terrible days of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, when the Hindus and Mohammedans slaughtered British officials and merchants, this is the first time that the East-Indians have come into armed collision with the white man. There is imminent danger of sympathy becoming inflamed in India itself, and, realizing this danger, Lord Hardinge, the Indian Viceroy, has made the strongest possible protests, which, however, instead of making the position easier for the East-Indian immigrants, have only served to invite a "calling down" from General Botha, the South-African Premier.

The chief grievance which has led up to the revolt of the Hindus in South Africa, we gather from *Indian Opinion*, a weekly published partly in English and partly in *Gujarati* in their cause at Phœnix, Natal, is the annual tax of $15 which the South-African Government extorts from each Indian coolie who came to South Africa under indenture, and who stays there after the expiration of his term of indenture. To quote:

"For many reasons we consider that the central point of the struggle is this blood tax. . . . We may here recall the fact that the original intention of the then Government was to impose an annual tax of £25 on ex-indentured Indians and to make its non-payment a criminal offense. This was too much for the Government of India. . . . The figure was therefore brought down to £3, and the Government of India would not listen to the proposal to make its non-payment a criminal offense. So a bill was passed in 1895 imposing the tax, the condition being that, if the ex-indentured Indian left for India on the termination of his indenture or entered into further indenture, he was exempt, but if he did not do either and wished to settle in Natal as a free man, he and his were bound to pay the tax, which could be collected by a civil summary process.

"The first collection started in 1900, and since then men, women, and children have been harassed, more or less inexorably, to pay this wretched penalty for their freedom. We call it a penalty because it is admittedly not a revenue-producing impost. It is avowedly for the purpose of compelling the helpless people to reindenture or to return to India, whence they came to avoid starvation and on the strength of unscrupulous allurements of touts.

"The law officers then set about working to find out how they could send these men to jail, altho it was a compact between the Natal and the Indian Governments that it was not to be deemed a criminal offense if the tax was not paid. They found out that it was possible to use effectively the small-debts clause of the magistrates' courts act in order to override the compact and send these people to jail if they did not pay the tax. . . . . .

"Then came the climax. . . . The Union Government made a definite promise that it would remove the tax. And yet it broke the promise."

Another issue which has led the East-Indian immigrants in South Africa to resist the authorities of the Union Government, and which is especially responsible for Hindu and Moslem women fighting the Administration (for strange tho it may sound, East-Indian women are active in the struggle), is the recent decision of the South-African Government to bar out East-Indian women and children on the plea that they had not been married either according to Christian rites or civil law. *Indian Opinion* says of this regulation:

"The Union Government, in pursuance of its policy of greater repression of the Asiatics than before, and not being satisfied with its attack on the male members of the community, wanted to extend its hostile operations to our womenfolk. Some zealous law officer discovered that it was possible to prevent the entry of wives of domiciled Indians by declaring their marriage to be illegal in terms of the South-African law. They therefore challenged the entry of such a woman at the Cape, and Justice Searle was called upon to decide the issue now raised for the first time by the Government. The learned judge pronounced marriages performed according to the rites of a religion that allows polygamy to be illegal, and, as the person claiming before him to be the wife of a domiciled Indian was a Mohammedan, her marriage could not be recognized by the courts of the Union. . . . The doctrine was carried to its farthest limit by Justice Gardiner when he declined to recognize the marriage of an Indian wife when she claimed exemption from liability to give evidence against her husband in a trial against him on a charge of murder. Thus, suddenly, non-Christian Indians found that in South Africa their wives occupied merely the position of concubines, and their children were considered illegitimate. . . . . .

"Then there remained the question of the admission of plural wives (of polygamous East-Indian immigrants settled in South Africa). . . . The practise has always been to admit such wives of domiciled Indians. . . . The first shock of disturbance in this practise was felt in 1911 by a decision of Justice Wessels. . . . As a result of the decision the British Indian Association carried on correspondence with the Government, and an assurance was given by them that all cases of hardship would be considered by them. . . . But the disposition of the Government seems to be now to recede from the assurance contained in this communication (with the result that the polygamous wives of East-Indian settlers are barred out)."

These two issues, combined with the general grievance that East-Indians are debarred from entering South Africa, and that such of them as have been able to enter the country are harassed at every point, led the settlers first to wage a relentless passive-resistance struggle, but after some years of it, finding that it did not accomplish the object, they are trying active resistance.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHY WE EAT MEAT

MOST OF US decide whether or not we shall eat meat by referring the question to our palates or our pocketbooks. But we usually like to back up our preferences or our prejudices by scientific authority. Besides, the rival claims of vegetarians and advocates of meat-eating are rather puzzling at times. Scientific research has not solved the problem to the satisfaction of either party, but it is throwing some light upon it. A German professor and privy councillor now undertakes to tell us, in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort-on-the-Main), why we eat meat—if we do—and to point out who of us ought to eat it and who ought not to. It is not very startling to be told that meat is good for dwellers in the frigid zones, and correspondingly bad for people in the tropics. But it may occasion some surprize to hear that in temperate climes sedentary persons need more meat than workingmen, just as they need warmer clothes and warmer rooms to work in. Adults eat meat, according to Professor Rubner, in order to get a sufficient supply of the nitrogen-containing albumen, which is so important a constituent of animal foods. As he puts it:

"Albumen has two important functions: material and dynamic. It is the basis of all the specific nutritive processes of the cells. If a minimum of about an ounce is not provided the cells die. Under natural conditions it is usually only nursing infants who exist with this low provision of albumen. . . . If albumen in excess of the nitrogen minimum is consumed, it merely yields energy."

Professor Rubner explains that while it is possible to live on meat alone, with the addition of the proper salts, this would require nearly two pounds of meat per day, which he says would be too severe a tax on the jaws. But the diet often contains 2 to 13 ounces of albumen, a very large excess over the required minimum. This excess may rise or fall without affecting either health or working power, but if there has been a serious loss of cell albumen, such as might be caused by illness or starvation, this deficiency is made good with greater rapidity when the total consumption of albumen is large, within certain limits. He continues:

"Since the child, a growing organism, needs no more albumen than the minimum contained in milk, the balance can not be disturbed so long as growth is continued, since this minimum provides for growth. In emergencies the organism falls back on the nitrogen supplied for growth, which of course causes a temporary checking of that growth. But in the adult the relation between albumen and the organs is entirely different. For the adult a minimum of albumen is not the normal condition. The nutritive processes are accomplished slowly and only with larger quantities of albumen. Hence a loss suffered by the organs of the adult is replaced very slowly even in favorable conditions. In daily life we must allow for accidental injuries to the organs and be able to restore them rapidly. Hence we need a considerable excess over the minimum. An insufficient provision of nitrogen causes loss to the cells, especially in the muscles. This danger, however, is not so great among hard-working men as among the inactive, apparently because the working organ is able to utilize more fully even a small excess of nutriment than the passive organ."

People in cold climates eat meat, says Dr. Rubner, because the large quantity of albumen in it makes them feel warm:

"A tremendous increase in bodily heat can be produced by albuminous food. No non-nitrogenous food yields even approximate results. This increase, which is entirely internal, and therefore produced when the body is absolutely at rest, is accompanied by a great increase of evaporation, provided the temperature of the air is not too low. The animal's breathing becomes more rapid. But if the temperature be lowered in the experiment room, a very great degree of cold can be reached before the animal reveals by his breathing—that is, by his increased excretion of carbon dioxid—that the cold has gradually become perceptible. Experiments on animals also prove that in cold climates large quantities of albumen are appetizing and conduce to a sense of well-being."

But ordinarily, he hastens to add, "nothing can be more unfavorable to a high degree of productiveness in labor than an excessive addition of albumen to the diet." In proof of this he writes:

"I once investigated thoroughly the contrast between albuminous diet and carbohydrate diet as regards yield of labor. Even in a state of rest an albuminous diet considerably increased the heat given off and the activity of the skin. When working, however, the albumen-eater could not get rid of heat by sending a greater supply of blood to the skin, but only by profuse perspiration. This is much less in those fed on carbohydrates, such as sugar; hence an excess of albuminous food is not desirable for workingmen in ordinary climatic conditions."

For the tropics heavy meat-eating is even less desirable, which explains why laborers there can thrive on vegetable food poor in nitrogen. But—

"The case is very different in harsh climates, both for laborers and for persons not engaged in muscular activities. The former require food very rich in albumen when working outdoors or in cold rooms. As for sedentary persons, we observe that to be comfortable, they must have either heated rooms or very warm clothing. Especially in the morning hours they show a tendency to feel chilly. When we consider that a person half of whose food is albuminous shows an increase in heat of 27 per cent., it is obvious that he is naturally more resistant to cold. This feeling of warmth is not a deception like that produced by alcohol, but proceeds from an actual increase of heat."

Professor Rubner declares that such an increase of heat in the meat-eater enables him to be comfortable in a temperature lower by 18° Fahr. than the person fed on carbohydrates can stand. Another point of interest noted is that the meat-eater commonly eats a larger proportion of meat in one of his three daily meals and more carbohydrates in the other two, whereas a vegetable diet has the nitrogen and carbohydrates better balanced in all three meals. Hence, in the first case a specific outburst of energy after the meat meal may be noted, which is not seen in the case of the vegetarian. So whatever ills meat-eaters may be subject to, it might be gathered from Dr. Rubner's statements that they at least get more comfort and pleasure from eating than do the vegetarians. As we read:

"This thermic comfort is doubtless unconsciously a powerful factor in the preference for meat in the temperate zones and among persons whose metabolic changes take place in a state of rest. Doubtless, too, the preference for meat is partly explained by its culinary qualities, for there is hardly any other kind of food which offers such variety and such agreeable flavor without demanding a high degree of skill from the cook."

Persons engaged in arduous brain-work are the ones who most insist on the appetizing quality of food, we are told, since they are not performing muscular labor, proverbially the best sauce. Moreover:

"Among such persons appetite is frequently capricious, so that palatable food is a necessity. Physicians always recognize meat as one of the best means of stimulating a jaded appetite. It is known also from physiological experiments that scarcely any other form of food acts so favorably on the processes of

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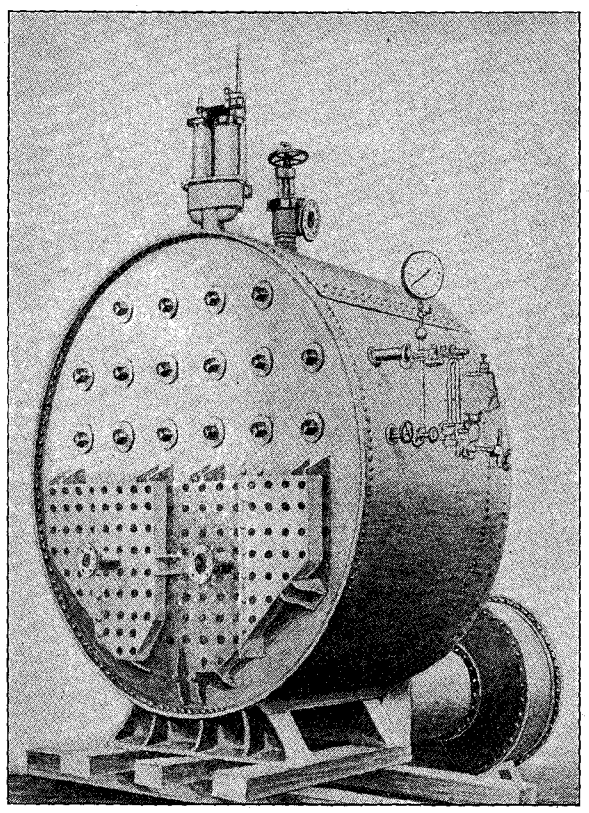
digestion as the so-called extractive matters of meat. The attempt is often made, where price is an object, to substitute for meat other sources of albumen, such as fish, skim-milk, leguminous vegetables, etc."

But tho such articles may be of much value among large classes of people, Professor Rubner finds that they do not serve to solve the problem of the demand for meat in the diet. Even in prisons it is found that the albuminous foods of vegetable origin, served in stews and soups to take the place of meat, are commonly lacking in "tastiness," so that they tend to cause loss of appetite.

"Such a regimen requires the addition of stimulants for the appetite, hence some form of animal food in addition can not be dispensed with, such as cheese, milk, fish, and beef. The savory vegetables which would offer an appetizing variety are too dear for such menus, and so is the skilled cooking which could make the cheaper things attractive."

We are reminded, too, that custom plays a very large part in making food acceptable, especially among people of little education. It is also important to remember, in seeking a satisfying and sufficient diet, that foods as purchased do not contain a constant percentage of nitrogenous matter. This may vary, not merely according to degree of concentration or adulteration, but, in the case of meats, with the quality, and, in the case of vegetables, with the harvest of various places or years. The last word in the matter is that the percentage of nitrogen in the diet must never be allowed to fall too near the danger-line of the absolute minimum.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



95 PER CENT. EFFICIENCY HERE.

This is a steam-boiler designed for the flameless heating process. It converts nearly three tons of water into steam per hour.

A HYGIENIC CIGAR—A new form of cigar, patented some time ago in Germany, is described in *Energy* (English edition, Leipsic, October). The tip of this cigar, instead of being pointed, has a bowl-shaped cavity, which is declared to be a great advance from the standpoint of hygiene. The dangers in some present methods of cigar-manufacture have been widely commented on. The tip of the cigar can not be made simply by twisting the wrapper, so that paste has to be employed. It has frequently been asserted that the cigar-maker even uses his own mouth for making the tip. But by the new method:

"To remove all doubts and objections to the manufacture of tips at one stroke, the firm of Baer Brothers, of Mannheim, patented a process of producing the tips by machine. The tip, however, is not pointed any longer, for in its place there is a bowl-shaped cavity. As a matter of course, there is no paste used, and the maker is no longer tempted to employ his mouth. For it must be conceded that the old method was not pleasant even for the cigar-makers, so that they express their full approval of the new, clean method of manufacture. . . . The leading exhibitions of the past few years have given full recognition to this advancement in the manufacture of cigars from a hygienic point of view. At the International Exhibition at Brussels in 1910 the firm was awarded the gold medal, as it was also at the Hygienic Exhibition at Dresden in 1911."

FLAMELESS HEAT

THE IDEA of a heating apparatus in which coal-gas should be burned without flame occurred recently, at about the same time, to an Englishman, Prof. W. Bone, and a German, Professor Schnabel. The principle utilized by both is identical with that employed in certain types of automatic lighter attached to a gas-mantle. These consist simply of platinum sponge, or platinum in fine powder, which has a curious faculty for absorbing gas. When a mixture of ordinary lighting gas and air passes through this spongy stuff, the two gases are brought into such intimate contact that they take fire of their own accord. How this principle is utilized on a larger scale and with a cheaper material to produce flameless heat is thus told by Carl Snyder (in *Collier's*, New York, December 6). We read:

"It is very well known that the 'efficiency' of an ordinary fire is very low. Coal burned in an ordinary grate does not give off more than 5, or at most 10, per cent. of the heat it contains. . . . Even when the coal is converted into gas and burned as a gas-flame the efficiency is still not great—not over 30 or 40 per cent. . . . . .

"In the system devised by Prof. W. Bone, in England, a mixture of gas and air is forced through a finely porous mantle of some substance, like magnesium, extremely resistant to heat. There is always a slight excess of air, but it is quite extraordinary how small this excess may be, so perfect is the combustion. When under a not very high pressure, the mixture of gas and air is forced through this porous material and lighted with a match about as you would light a gas-stove. There is at first the ordinary gas-flame, which, as you increase the amount of air, becomes thin and blue and finally vanishes entirely. At the same time the surface of the porous diaphragm begins to glow and soon becomes white hot.

"The theory of the flameless heater is exactly the same as that of the gas-lighters—that each little molecule of gas and oxygen shall be brought into such contact that they must combine. The effect is that there is not only no flame, but no smoke. The result is almost pure carbonic-acid gas, which is colorless, odorless, and harmless."

Actual measurement has shown, we are told, that the combustion in the flameless heater takes place in a layer of about one-eighth to one-third of an inch, and is therefore so concentrated that a very small stove suffices to heat a large room and can be carried about in the hand like a lamp. To quote further:

"For all kinds of metal-work ovens are built on the same principle. From ordinary producer gas they develop tremendous heat—1,800° C., which is about 3,400° F.; and of still greater utility are the steam-boilers made after this same process. Here the gas is driven through heating tubes containing the porous material, and the efficiency runs as high as 95 per cent. These boilers for a given surface develop twice as much heat as a locomotive boiler, and with them it is possible to get up steam in a jiffy. There is no long wait.

"If you see an ordinary soft-coal or wood-burning locomotive belching forth its usual clouds of smoke and soot—wasting more than three-quarters of the heat in the fuel it burns, reflect on what it would be to have locomotives, clean as a kitchen in

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'Spotless Town,' with no visible furnace, no shoveling of grimy coal, and racing along without a trace of smoke, as tho it were running cold! The comprest gas would be carried in cylinders.

"But the flameless heater has other and perhaps still greater possibilities. It is possible to turn heat directly into electricity. But an efficient thermoelectric generator has never been devised. It may be that one will grow out of the Bone-Schnabel invention."

RAIL-WRECKS AND LABOR-UNREST

NOT THE UNITED STATES alone has had to deplore the occurrence of serious railway accidents of late, and to speculate on their causes. In October and November of this year Europe was shocked by what *The Lancet* calls an "appalling series of railway disasters," in Great Britain, France, and elsewhere. In a leading editorial *The Lancet* (London, November 15) suggests that the cause may be general and not local, and ascribes the accidents indirectly to the same spirit of unrest in the industrial world that has produced syndicalism, with its accompaniments of sabotage and the general strike. This spirit in turn has its deeper cause, perhaps a too-rapidly changing environment, to which our nervous systems fail to adapt themselves. Says the writer:

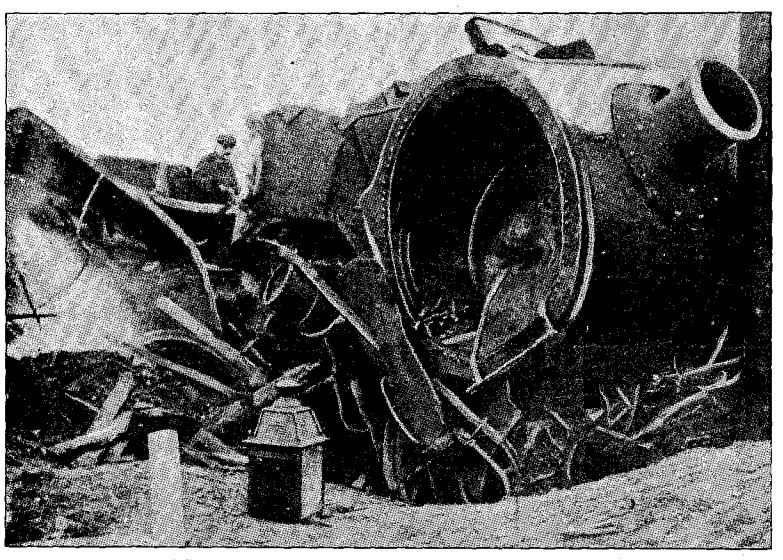
"It would, of course, be absurd to found on even a larger number of such instances a general charge of inefficiency and recklessness; and a charge of this sort would be doubly unjust when, as in the present case, it would be urged against a body of public servants whose past record has been so admirable. But without making any such sweeping accusation, it is quite legitimate to inquire whether these instances of negligence may not be related to that ominous change in the mental outlook of the industrial classes of which there have been so many and such grave manifestations in the last few years. . . . . .

"The temper of syndicalism represents in the group something akin to the temper of paranoia in the insane personality; and just as the self-centered tendency of the persecutory lunatic warps his sense of proportion, makes him too keenly sensitive of his own rights and callous as to the rights of others and the duties which he owes to others, so does the collective paranoia of syndicalism lead to a similar loss of moral balance in the attitude of the given industrial group toward the community of which it should form a part. And this collective spirit naturally influences for evil the individuals who constitute that group; it fosters a state of emotional irritability, of impulsiveness, which is unfavorable to clearness of judgment and accuracy of perception, and which, therefore, might well contribute to such errors and omissions as those responsible for the recent epidemic of disaster. We are bringing no charge of recklessness, and certainly no charge of malice, against particular persons; but we suggest that the conditions of railway travel to-day require most careful attention, and the attention should not be focused upon the details of this or that catastrophe. . . . . .

"If industrial discontent and unrest are contributory causes of inefficiency and recklessness in individual workers, these causes are in their turn the effects of other causes, and it is to the removal of these deeper sources of evil that the efforts of social reform should be directed. And in this task a due consideration of the psychological factors of the problem will be an aid of no small value. Lying beneath most of the varied manifestations of disorder and eccentricity in modern life may be detected as a potent influence the difficulty of nervous adaptation to a too-rapidly changing environment. Even the firmest believer in the essential capacity of the race would hardly maintain that human intelligence has progressed in a degree at all commensurate with the development and multiplication of the numerous instruments devised and fashioned by those gifted and subtle intellects whose discoveries have revolutionized science since the middle of the last century."

COLLISION AT WATERLOO JUNCTION, ENGLAND.

The sixth collision of a moving and a standing train in England in three months, and the tenth serious railway accident there this year.



A HEAD-ON RAILWAY SMASH NEAR PARIS.

One of the worst of the epidemic of such disasters that has lately been afflicting France. Many of the passengers were caught in the blazing wreckage.

IS REENFORCED CONCRETE SAFE?—According to a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 6), who gives *L'Electricien* (Paris) as authority for his facts, structures of reenforced concrete bear with them the seeds of their own ruin—at any rate whenever electric currents and moisture have access to their iron skeletons. Electrolysis does the business. We read:

"The application of reenforced concrete to the construction of buildings, bridges, reservoirs, etc., has made such rapid progress that we think little of the drawbacks that may counterbalance the advantages of the new system.

"These drawbacks exist; and experience—that pitilessly reveals all the faults of men and things—has demonstrated that reenforced concrete carries with it, in its very essence, an element of rapid destruction. Humidity and impurities give rise, in the

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bars of iron embedded in the concrete, to local electric currents. Under the influence of these, the bars become covered with a layer of oxid, and thus swell, exerting such a pressure on the cement that it cracks.

"This pressure may be measured by the following method: In a steel cylinder whose interior diameter is 1½ inches is placed a steel bar 1 inch in thickness, the space between being filled with cement. The whole is thrust into water, and the interior rod is connected to an electric circuit. Becoming oxidized, the bar exerts on the exterior cylinder a pressure which is found to be about 4,700 pounds to the square inch.

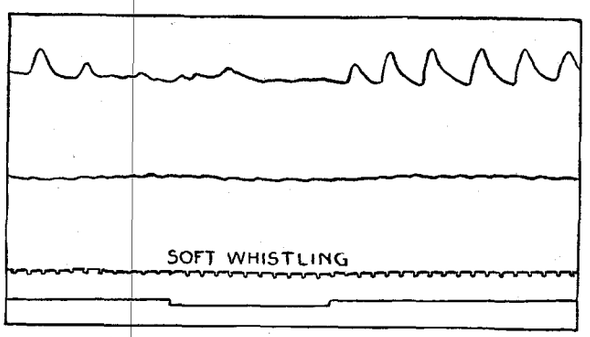

FIG. 1.—HOW WHISTLING SOOTHES THE SLEEPER.

Note the quieted breathing and the longer brain-pulsation waves, showing how soft whistling comforted a child of three days.

"Another test is to thrust into water a mass of cement 12 inches long and 6 in diameter, with a core of iron, through which a current of 50 volts is sent. In three hours the mass bursts.

"In these conditions, it is necessary to be very prudent with regard to the application of reenforced concrete to hydraulic work. Likewise, any crack that may admit rain-water may bring about the ruin of a structure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUNDS THAT SOOTHE THE BABY

IT IS A BRAVE MOTHER that dares kiss her own child without a doctor's permit, and of recent years a particular ban has been put upon the time-honored practise of soothing refractory infants by rocking them, dandling them, or singing them to sleep. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Irvin Cobb had an amusing skit in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), pointing out what wonderful brains and spines Napoleon, Julius Cæsar, and men of that ilk might have possest had their mothers not addled their nervous systems in infancy by such mistaken practises. Now comes an eminent scientist who proves, not by theory, but by a series of delicate experiments, that the ancient methods were right after all. *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin, October 10) publishes an article by Dr. Silvio Canestrini, of Graz, entitled "The Sense of Hearing in the New-Born," taken from a longer monograph on the sensory life of infants, in which he describes the effect of various sounds upon the nerves of babies. The writer tells us that on placing his hand one day upon the large fontanelle or "soft spot" of a new-born infant, and feeling the pulsation of the brain beneath his fingers, it occurred to him that this brain-pulse might be registered graphically by placing a delicate instrument in contact with it, and the records thus obtained used to study the effect of various stimuli—mechanical, optical, or acoustic—upon the child. Experiments were subsequently made with over 70 babies, both sleeping and waking, of ages varying from 6 hours to 14 days, the most interesting results being obtained from acoustic stimuli, tho the other senses were also experimented upon. Observations of breathing were made at the same time "to determine the dependence of the brain-pulse on the respiration, or its independence." The diagrams thus obtained were photographed, and some of them are reproduced here. The upper curve in the photograph always represents the respiration-curve. This was obtained by fastening a pneumograph to the abdomen of the babe, near the navel, by means of a rubber band. The second curve shows the pulsation of the brain at the soft spot. The third line represents intervals of time marked off evenly by an electric clock, each space equaling a half-second. The bottom line shows the duration of each single experiment by means of a marking-magnet. To quote Dr. Canestrini in further explanation:

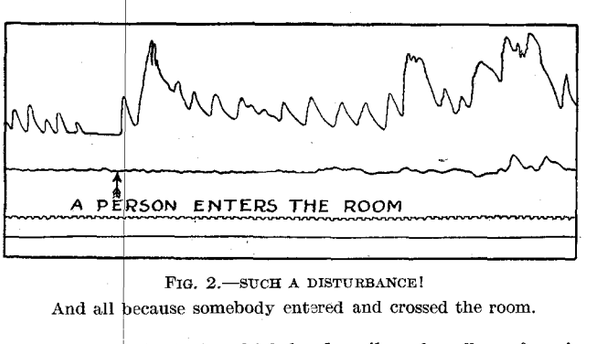

FIG. 2.—SUCH A DISTURBANCE!

And all because somebody entered and crossed the room.

"In normal infants the relation of respiration to pulse is as 1:3, and according to the curves we could determine that in quiet new-born babes there were from 40–50 respirations and 120–140 pulse-beats per minute. In any case it may be taken as a rule that pleasurable sensations in the infant are accompanied by a quiet behavior of both curves. Unpleasant emotions, on the other hand, often cause great variations in both curves; in such cases, however, it must be admitted that the active motions of the child, as well as its psychical sensations, play a large part in producing the graphic disturbance of the curves. Quiet breathing is shown by an evenly rising and falling curve, while screaming or active motions of the babe cause the waves to be irregular. . . . . .

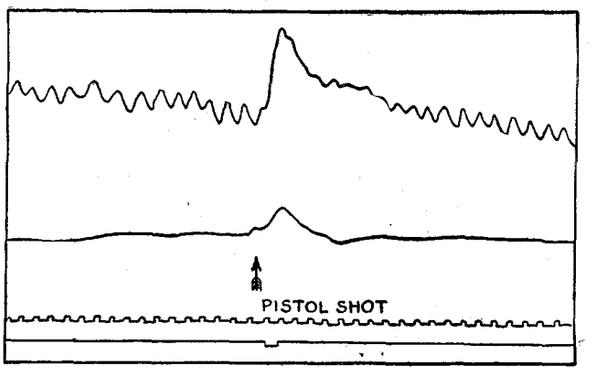

FIG. 3.—A CASE OF FRIGHT.

Here the child was startled by the report of a toy pistol.

"When the brain-pressure suddenly increases or quickly decreases, as is the case in screaming, the separate brain-pulses usually disappear, and there results a brain-pressure curve, which is the reflection of forced respiration. The brain-pressure curve commonly shows an ascent in response to all sudden stimuli, by which the subject is apparently affected unpleasantly. Pleasing conditions, on the other hand, cause a gentle sinking of the brain-pressure curve, even when the respiration-curve shows an irregularity due to other influences."

Dr. Canestrini made 279 separate acoustic tests, and gives detailed results in a number of cases. In the experiment described by diagram No. 1, "the subject was three days old and did not wake during the stimulus, which consisted of soft whistling."

"It exhibited a lowering of the breathing, with a definite increase in the length of the separate brain-pulses and consequently a lower pulse rate than during the same length of time before and after the experiment. Such stimuli often cause dreams in adults. . . . The sleeper is not wakened by the acoustic stimulus, but it causes unconscious associations of ideas which produce dreams.

"Naturally, such dreams can not arise in nurselings, but the retarding of the brain-pulse during the sleep shows clearly

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how even in them the sensory system is able to influence the vasomotor and respiratory centers, tho in an unconscious state."

Fig. 2 will interest watchful mothers and nurses especially. It shows how a three-days-old child was seriously disturbed by the noise of a person entering the room, closing the door, and walking across the floor. The arrow shows the time of the entry, and the disturbance is especially apparent in the

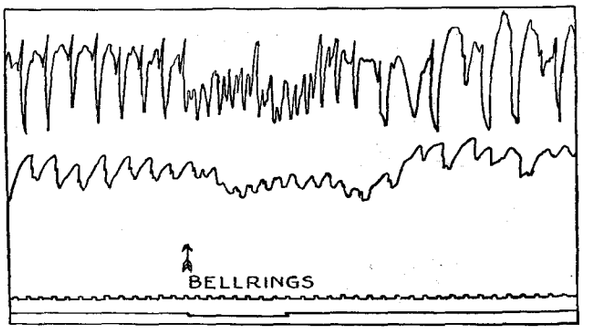

FIG. 4.—SOOTHING THE ANGERED SPIRIT.

Showing how an infant, in a perfect paroxysm of rage because of the pneumograph upon his head, was quieted during the ringing of a bell. The effect lasted for several seconds after the ringing stopt.

beginning in the respiration-curve. In Fig. 3, the stimulus was short and sharp—a shot from a toy pistol. An instant ascent of both curves was seen. The experimenter reasons by analogy that this was due to fright, as in the case of adults. This emotion was also exhibited in the tension of the skin of the abdomen, and in a visible twitching of the whole body. In one case in which a bell was rung in the hearing of a child that was awake, it was discovered that "on a repetition of the sound after fifteen seconds the reaction was slighter, altho this time the stimulus lasted three times as long. A third repetition showed a still slighter reaction." Dr. Canestrini considers this fact of the gradual diminution of the reaction when repeated to be extremely significant, since it proves that even at such a tender age inhibition impulses exist able to modify the amplitude of the reaction, so that "we have to do not with a mere automaton in which the effect always answers the cause, but must reckon with far more complicated conditions."

Most interesting of all were the experiments made on infants in a state of violent disturbance, as when screaming with rage. It was found that in such conditions vocal or musical sounds were markedly soothing in effect. In Fig. 4 the child was in a paroxysm of anger caused by the fastening of the pneumograph upon his head. We read:

"At the point where an arrow is shown a bell was sounded for four seconds, and an immediate sinking of both curves may be seen, which continued for three seconds after the sound ceased, after which the former condition was reverted to. Afterward a toy consisting of a number of tiny bells was rung in the ears of the screaming child (Fig. 5). Not till after three seconds was there a marked sinking, especially of the brain-curve, with an immediate return to the state of disturbance when the sound ceased."

The investigations of Wandt, continues Dr. Canestrini, have proved that in adults pleasant sensations cause the pulse to be slower and the amplitude of the breathing (*atmungsgrösze*) less, while unpleasant emotions cause pulse and respiration to be quicker. "By analogy we must conclude that there is an unpleasant sensation in cases where we find in infants (as often after acoustic impressions) an increase of pulse together with an increased respiratory activity registered graphically." While the experimenter found no infant among those tested to be insensible to acoustic impressions, he had some negative results with some infants to certain tests. But in 80 per cent. of such negative results the child was either asleep or in a state of anger. Strong acoustic stimuli were nearly always followed by a corresponding reaction in the curve, while negative results were sometimes obtained where the stimulus was milder, as the note of a tuning-fork, the playing of a harmonica, or the sound of the human voice.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOSSIL GEOGRAPHY

HOW THE DISCOVERY of the petrified remains of plants and animals is assisting geologists to make maps of our own and other continents as they were in times far antedating the earliest records of history, or even the reports of tradition, is described in a recent professional paper of the United States Geological Survey by H. S. Williams. Says the *Press Bulletin* of the Survey (Washington, December):

"In these days of exploration few parts of the globe remain unknown and uncharted, and in our desire for new lands to conquer we map the mountains and deserts of the moon and the canals of Mars. Within the last few years, as the work of the United States Geological Survey has given geologists a larger knowledge of the rocks of the United States, a new sort of geography has sprung up—fossil geography. In this new geography the lands and seas of the remote past are mapped in their true form, and by means of these maps we may follow the development of the American continent and trace its many changes of land and water from age to age. Why should not the geography of the American continent in remote geological time be of greater interest to us here in the United States than the present geography of the moon, or perhaps even the present geography of the interior of Africa? As the natural wealth of the country is in large part dependent on the rocks that make up the crust of the earth, it is well to know how and when the rocks were formed. It may seem scarcely possible to map these ancient lands and seas by studying handfuls of fossils taken from the rocks on their sites, but this is what is being done.

"The geologist can trace these geographic changes by noting the extent of successive formations and the changes in the character of the rocks, but the age and the identity of a geological formation must be determined principally by means of the fossils it contains. The more exact determination of the ages of sedimentary formations—the floors of ancient seas—makes possible, among other things, the correlation from place to place of geographic changes and shows the direction of invasion or retreat of oceanic waters.

"Some of the principles used by geologists in their detailed

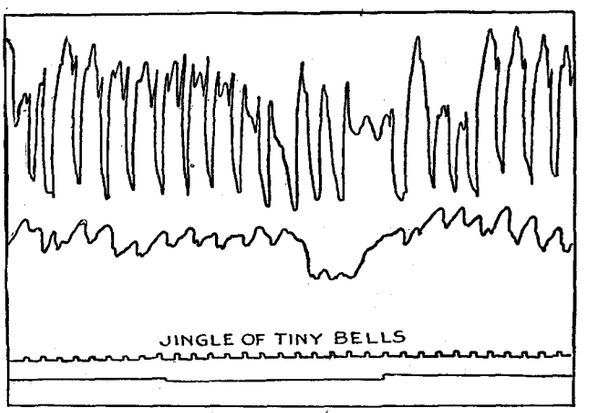

FIG. 5.—MILD MEASURES NOT SO EFFECTIVE.

In the case of the angry child of Figure 4 the jingling of a group of tiny bells took longer to affect the curves, and there was an immediate resumption of activity on the cessation of the sound.

work in stratigraphic geology are set forth in the United States Geological Survey's Professional Paper 79, . . . by H. S. Williams. This paper shows that groups of animals, or faunas, may be driven out of a region by earth movements or by other causes, and that the same animals, slightly modified perhaps, but still to be recognized, may later return to the region. A study of the fossils representing these recurrent faunas may thus throw light on geographic changes."

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LETTERS AND ART

THE "MOST INTERESTING WOMAN OF EUROPE"

SOME ONE has said, whether cynically or not, that "America is a Montessori nation to start with." In the light of the general European opinion of the liberty of American children to express their own individuality, the projector of this principle as the basis of an educational system may or may not have much to teach us. At all events, she has lately landed on our shores, and the New York *Tribune* hails her as "the most interesting woman of Europe." Her gospel has preceded her, and her principles, expounded in magazine articles which we have quoted, are now being inculcated in schools founded for the special purpose. Time will have to tell "how completely her *laissez faire* methods are applicable to the quick, explosive nature of the American child." For any who share these fears with *The Tribune*, it may be reassuring to know that children of three or four under the Montessori method have their "silencio," the period of meditation. That does not mean, explains a writer in the New York *Times*, "a passive, enforced, paralyzed silence." On the other hand "it is a voluntary, active thing." Dr. Montessori herself is quoted as saying of the kernel of her system, which has been called "auto-education":

DR. MARIA MONTESSORI,

Who is visiting America, where her ideas have found more numerous advocates than in other countries, to be sure that their "development is right and unhampered."

"Meditation means something growing. The Jesuits succeeded in winning souls merely by encouraging the people to meditate. Meditation opened up an unsuspected inner world, which fascinated the type of person accustomed to flit over a multitude of things.

"Take the difference between reading and meditating. We may read a voluminous novel in a single night. We may meditate upon a verse of Scripture for an entire hour. When we read a novel in a night, it is like a wind that passes over arid ground. There is a squandering of the physical powers. But the one who meditates assimilates in a manner that surprizes himself, because he feels something unforeseen coming to life within him. It is as tho a seed had been planted in fertile soil, and suddenly, while it had been perfectly motionless, began to germinate."

Dr. Montessori has come to America, she said to the *Times* interviewer, because this country more than any outside her own has been interested in the method worked out in the *Casa dei Bambini*, in Rome. She confesses:

"I have come largely to understand the spirit of this great interest with which I have been in touch, tho somewhat remotely, in the teachers I have trained for their work in America.

"Here I seem to have many friends, many who are eager for the help that a system of child-development can give. I have been in receipt of, I may say, thousands of letters from American men and women during the past year. . . . . .

"I wish to develop and implant more deeply my educational ideas. By that I mean the underlying ideas, which are always obscured at the first by the petty and the trivial, often to their detriment. I come first to America because the work is progressing here more rapidly, and I would be sure that the development is right and unhampered."

As a matter of fact, we are told, there are now in America very nearly one hundred Montessori schools, and the State of Rhode Island has officially indorsed the method and is taking steps to introduce the Montessori system into its public schools. Out of a class of eighty-odd pupil-teachers who took Dr. Montessori's four-months' course at Rome last year, sixty-odd were Americans. But, adds the Doctor:

"I would not imply that the Montessori school is confined to Rome and the United States, however. It was a peculiar gratification to me to know that my book, 'The Montessori Method,' was being prepared in the Japanese tongue. There are already in Japan tentative schools where the method will be adopted. Under the influence of some of the leading Protestant missionaries two schools have been established in China.

"Then, too, the Sisters of Mary, at whose convent the first model school in Rome was established, have founded several schools in Syria.

"I am coming to secure the cooperation of America in the establishing of a laboratory school, a model school for every branch of psychological research in child-development. I do not mean the actual, material cooperation. I wish to interest American educators in my idea of this international laboratory, to prepare their minds for it, for I hope to have a branch laboratory in every country.

"The school constitutes an immense field for research. It is in reality a 'pedagogical clinic.' In view of its importance, it can be compared to no other gathering of subjects for study. We have our system of compulsory education to thank for that. There are gathered together living human beings of every social caste, of every degree of normality and abnormality. It is the field in which the culture of the human race can really and practically be undertaken, the field where seeds of perfection are sown.

"It is in this laboratory school that I shall have not only children who are older than those of the *Casa dei Bambini*, but children of different nationalities, so that the adaptation to temperament can be definitely worked out. The experience of my American teachers has proved to me that nationality is no difficulty in the application of method."

Dr. Montessori grows eloquent over the results of her method. She says children under her begin to despise their playthings be-

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cause they give them no chance to exercise their powers of reason. She goes on:

"Intellectual exercise is the most pleasant thing a child knows if he is in good health. The children of the *Casa dei Bambini* would save little objects that they had acquired by themselves. They would preserve unharmed even the most trivial scrap of paper, altho free to tear it up, so long as that scrap of paper helped them to exercise their thoughts.

"But the most marvelous discovery was the physical improvement of these little children. Now, we never served food in the school. The little ones, all of whom live in their own homes, have half an hour's recess for luncheon, which they take at home. Not a single child in the school was given medicine; there was no change of diet, but in almost every case a new vigor and health was shown by blood supply, weight, and stature. They looked like the children of wealthy parents living in the country, and presented a strong contrast to their brothers and sisters at home.

"This renewed vigor was due solely to a complete satisfaction of psychic life. These children were in school from nine to five eleven months in the year. All this time they were continually busy.

"This amazing discovery might have been foreseen had we stopt to think how our own physical health depends far more on happiness and a peaceful conscience than upon anything material as bread!"

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS FOR SCOTLAND

THE BURNS MANUSCRIPTS, after a journey to this country, are to return to Scotland as the gift of an American who thus refutes a good deal of bitter newspaper writing upon the subject of the grasping Yankee who filches treasures—literary or artistic—from countries who ignore them until such attention is aroused. The Glenriddell manuscripts, it will be remembered, were held by the Liverpool Athenæum, and last July sold by them to an English broker who looked for an American purchaser. A hue and cry was raised; Lord Rosebery called the transaction "incredible and deplorable." The surviving heir of Robert Burns impeached the Athenæum's legal right to their possession and consequent right to sell the manuscripts, and instituted proceedings against them in her own behalf. Meantime the precious manuscripts disappeared and the world wondered where the last misdemeanant was. A week or so ago, at a dinner of the St. Andrew's Society in Philadelphia, Mr. John Gribbel revealed himself as the possessor of the documents on terms whose generosity are now amply acknowledged. In his speech the press report him as saying:

"During the summer just passed the English-reading world was shocked to read in the public press that the authorities of the Liverpool Athenæum had sold for money those priceless trusteed treasures. Hurried efforts were made to stop the transfer of the volumes, but the delivery had been made, and in the excitement they disappeared with the unknown buyer unhindered. Two weeks ago I was astonished beyond measure by having a dealer come to Philadelphia and submit to me for sale the missing manuscripts.

"Having an aversion to the possession of property of a certain class, I refused to consider them as any possible possession of my own, priceless tho they are, but, gentlemen, here they are sold as merchandise in the market-place and in my possession, but with a purpose of which I am sure you will approve. These manuscripts after the death of Burns were the property of Bonnie Jean. She only lent them to Dr. Currie, who wrote a life of the poet, and those who came after him had no stronger title to them. To whom, then, do they now belong by right but to Scotland, whose chief possession now is the glory of her immortal son?"

Many hands are now opened in Scotland ready to catch the precious parcel tossed back to her. Almost as many cities as claimed the birthplace of Homer advance a reason for their choice as future custodians. Lord Rosebery, at Mr. Gribbel's request, will decide on the rival claims. Dumfries, Alloway, Kilmarnock, Edinburgh, and Glasgow have each their Burns museums. The Scots are not without their sense of humor in seeing the part they really play in the whole transaction. Says the Glasgow *News*:

"At the same time, it is not clear that Scotsmen can look on their part in the transaction with great pride. We, for many years, allowed what is now discovered to be a sacred national treasure to lie in the hands of a Liverpool club, which apparently would just as soon have had a new billiard-table. When the club at last succeeded in selling the manuscripts, we expended ourselves in belated indignation, which was made the less impressive by its futility.

"The manuscripts disappeared. We heard that some dealer was carrying them around in Texas or Colorado in a sample trunk. Finally we are unexpectedly gratified by receiving them as a present from a good-natured gentleman of whom we never heard before.

"Nothing in the whole business exhibits either the dignity or efficiency of the Scottish people in a particularly favorable light. However, we are to have the manuscripts, and perhaps that is the main thing."

The story of the wandering manuscripts is valuable if for no other reason than to teach a lesson in international courtesy. Mr. A. L. Marlow, of London, a figure in the transaction, told a New York *Times* representative the story of the sale:

"For many years these manuscripts lay in a bundle at the Liverpool Athenæum.

"They were unopened, and their value practically was unknown. Mr. Bright, a well-known citizen of Liverpool, discovered these manuscripts and pointed out their value, and then they were put in a lockup, which made them practically inaccessible.

"Now, I don't think the Athenæum was at all in straits, because the institution really has plenty of money. But for a small institution such a treasure was like having the Kohinoor diamond. The proper place for them was Scotland, where they are going.

"Some members of the committee in charge of the Athenæum got busy, and the manuscripts were offered to Mr. Morgan, who, however, did not buy them, altho he was inclined to do so. Ultimately the committee decided to sell them. Nothing was done in secrecy, and there were no private meetings. The members of the committee sought legal advice, and satisfied themselves that the Athenæum had a perfect title to the manuscripts, and a legal right to sell them. They were taken to Tom Hodge, of Sotheby's, one of the straightest men in the book world, and he was asked to fix a price, and they were sold.

"The moment anything of the kind is sold in England a fuss is made. It was only the other day that Lady Desborough wanted to sell her Raffael, and offered it to the nation. The reply was made that we hadn't any money. Therefore Lady Desborough went ahead and sold the picture to a dealer, and he brought it over here. A couple of years ago the Duke of Norfolk had a picture he wanted to dispose of, and tho he lent it to the nation for five years, at the end of that time the nation did not want to raise the money to buy it, altho the owner offered to start a subscription list with £10,000 himself.

"Why, I sold recently in this country a volume presented by Burns to Clarissa, which thus became lost to England, and at this present moment in this country is a collection of the letters of two of the most famous literary men of the nineteenth century —neither of them being Browning. The letters were offered in London and bought at a moderate price, and were allowed to go out of the country.

"They can hold meetings of protest in Scotland, but not a dollar do such meetings ever put up.

"The Burns manuscripts, after being sold, were placed in my safe by Mr. Hodge, and lay there. No one offered a suitable price for them, and I brought them over here and through a dealer sold them to Mr. Gribbel, of Philadelphia. I am not a dealer—merely a seeker for literary treasures. I am not at liberty to divulge the name of the owner I have been representing."

The Philadelphia Ledger adds:

"The gift of Mr. Gribbel is not to Scotland merely, but to the entire Anglo-Saxon race and to the world. It assures for all time the reverent custody of the gift that passed from the bard's own hand to Robert Riddell, thence to Doctor Currie, and

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finally to the Liverpool institution, whose virtual repudiation of the sacred legacy has aroused such widespread condemnation. Wherever the two volumes may be housed, and whatever the organization appointed to the faithful curatorship, they will be accessible to pilgrims from all parts of the earth with whom the writings of the inspired plowboy are a household word. All lovers of Burns everywhere must hold in grateful recollection the name of the American benefactor who has made to Scotland with princely generosity a gift of well-nigh inestimable value."

TO SIMPLIFY SPELLING FOR INDIA

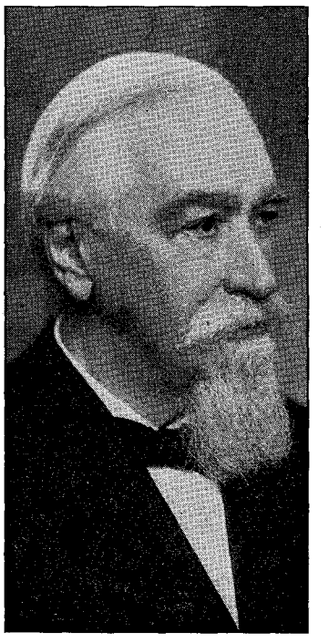
A PLEA for the reform of English spelling comes from a most unexpected quarter—no other than India, where there are advocates of English as the universal tongue for this Eastern domain. Sorab P. Kapadia, the editor of *Sanj Vartaman* (Bombay), a daily evening paper, published in the native language, the Gujarati, writes for the eight millions of Hindus, Mohammedans, and Parsis who speak this tongue—one of the principal languages of the Bombay Presidency. He reminds us how our problems are theirs also, and urges a strong reason for our courage in leading the reform to make their burdens lighter. We read:

"Just as the question of an international language is occupying the attention of the scholars of the West, who, I regret, seldom take into consideration the millions inhabiting the East, so, too, a universal language for India has been discust here these last two decades. In India there are so many languages and dialects (I think there are about 300) that a native of Bombay Presidency, speaking either Gujarati, the Marathi, or the Urdu (three principal languages), is hardly able to converse with a Madrasi, Telangu, Bengali, or Sindhi who are living say only 400, 500, or 300 miles from his native place. I should think there is no country where the need for a common language and common script is so urgent as in India. For commercial, industrial, social, and political intercourse, the advantages of a common tongue will be far greater in India than in Europe. Public opinion is in favor of such a language, but we have been unable to adopt one language for the whole country because claims of rival languages are so many and difficulties are so varied that I do not think this problem will ever be solved. Just as the French is spoken more or less all over Europe, Hindi is spoken or understood over many parts of India, and if there is any chance Hindi might become the common language, but the difficulty comes in the way of the script. If 60 out of 100 persons can speak and understand Hindi, only six know how to write it.

"I am one of those who do not favor any of the Indian languages being adopted for a common purpose. I have always advocated in my paper that if there is any language that will be and should be the universal language for India, it is the English language; the language of our ruling class, the language of the official world, the language of the courts, the language of British Parliament, to which we Indians look as the highest tribunal for redress of India's grievances. In spite of its inherent difficulties the English language is spoken and written by thousands of Indians as ably and efficiently as any English-born scholar. Indians have shown a remarkable aptitude for learning the English language and its precious treasures of literature; the English language has a great future in India, and when our benign British Government makes mass education free and compulsory, millions of numbers will be added to the 150 millions (reckoning white men alone) that are now speaking this remarkable language. My object in writing these few facts is that India and its people should be included in the movement for the reform of English spelling. It would render yeoman service to the cause of dumb humanity of this vast country, and help the efforts to spread English education in the land."

OUR ART-LOVING MERCHANT PRINCES

THE DEATH of Mr. George A. Hearn, following closely upon that of Mr. Benjamin Altman, brings into conspicuous notice a class whom the New York *Evening Post* editor calls "the merchant collector." Upon him is levied a peculiar form of tax of which the Metropolitan Museum of Art constitutes itself the most successful collector. Mr. Hearn has been a generous donor to this museum. Something like fifty paintings, mainly by American artists and English of the eighteenth century, already hang there as his gifts. What he left behind have not been specified by will as bequeathed to the public, but it is thought not improbable that eventually they will reach some such destination in obedience to an unwritten law concerning important aggregations of art works. Without these residuary works, however, Mr. Hearn's gifts already rank his name with the John S. Kennedy bequest, the Rogers bequest, the Morgan and Altman collections, making, says the writer in *The Evening Post*, "the comparison with the art-loving merchant princes of Florence and the Netherlands something more than a simile." These names and the deeds they represent induce some comments upon questions of international esthetics:



GEORGE A. HEARN,

One of our late merchant princes to whom "the message of great art was a very vital thing."

"In spite of names like those we have cited—of men whose fortunes testify to a very close application to worldly affairs, from which they could yet spare time for the finer things of life—there is no reason to suppose that the facile satire of the foreign critic against money-grubbing America will disappear. The transatlantic tourist will continue to inveigh against our crass materialism as revealed particularly in our indifference to the beautiful; and we presumably will continue to laugh. After all, it is not America as the land of business that has been the victim of the esthete's ire. The man of business all over the world has come in for the same kind of objurgation. It is the established formula in the psychology of artists to inveigh against the depressing effects of the middle-class spirit. The philistine, the bourgeois, *voilà l'ennemi*. This, to the entire obscuration of the very hard fact that it is on the patronage of the well-to-do merchant and industrialist that art has long been thriving. The patronage of royalty and the nobility is relatively a thing of the past. Royalty and nobility, nowadays, work for the dissemination of art largely by selling their art treasures at fancy prices to the middle classes.

"We need not exaggerate. Love for the beautiful is not the only factor in the art-impulse of our men of wealth. The creation of great galleries may frequently be due to the passion for display. The newly-rich from Oil City and Goldfields may look upon a rare collection as necessary for their station in life. Even more than yachts and racing-stables, the amassing of old masters has become the sport of money-kings. The criticism has been directed, and with force, against the late Mr. Morgan that his munificent patronage did not extend to living artists of merit; the inference being that his sensitiveness to beauty fell short of the point where it needed no great reputation on the part of an artist to justify the collector's judgment. But there are patrons and patrons. In the case of Mr. Hearn, as in that of Mr. Altman, there is every reason for believing that the message of great art was a very vital thing to them. They gave years and thought to the gathering of their treasures. They lived with them. Certainly, their example disproves the easy assumption that business is fatal to the gift of esthetic enjoyment. There have always been men whom precisely the strain of the market-place has driven for recreation to their libraries and their picture galleries. Balzac knew such men, and knew that our 'ugly' commercialism need not be destructive of the feeling for beauty."

Criticism of unartistic America is justified to the extent,

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admits the writer, that our patronage of the arts outruns our enjoyment of them:

"We have a sufficiently large leisure class—using leisure in the sense of wealth—to purchase great paintings, but not a sufficiently large leisure class to allow art to enter into their intimate life. And yet it is obvious that the one class is helping to develop the second. The great collections are steadily drifting into the public galleries for the enjoyment of the multitude. The stewardship of wealth, about which a great many empty phrases have been written, is realized in the munificent patronage of our universities and our museums. That part of a multimillionaire's estate should go to the endowment of an institution of learning no longer arouses comment. Yet there is no general tendency to assume the endowment of colleges as a matter of obligation. Whereas, with respect to a great collection of art, people have come to regard it as a matter of course that it should ultimately pass into the possession of the public."

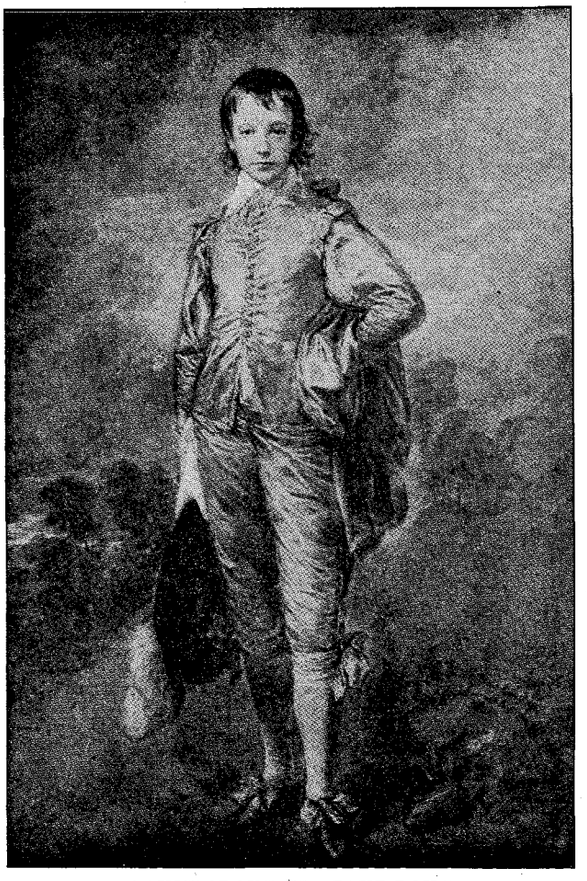
NEWSPAPER ENGLISH

A FEW WEEKS AGO the professors of certain Middle-Western colleges were differing with one another on the subject of baseball slang; now they have fallen afoul on the whole subject of newspaper English. Professor Scott, of Michigan, accuses newspaper men of an utter want of scruples in the use of the mother tongue. He deplores the use of such words as "transpire," "inaugurate," and "enthuse." Over against him is Professor Beckham, of Iowa State College, who glories in the fact that the newspapers are reshaping the use of written English in the interest of simplicity, directness, and vigor. The science of journalism, points out the Indianapolis *Star*, is now taught in eighteen colleges and universities in the United States, and the professors in charge of this branch of education lately met at Madison, Wis., to confer. Their exchange of opinion has been watched with interest, naturally, by the people most concerned. Professor Beckham seems to win approval in his indictment of ordinary college English as "often too diffuse for newspaper use and lacking in clearness." *The Star* interprets him:

"Professor Beckham says that with all its faults he believes in the news style as the most efficient style of this modern day for presenting information through the written word. It has been hammered out in the heat and stress of newspaper work, he says, to meet the demand of the millions for something to compel their attention, interest them, and give them information in the quickest, clearest way possible. 'It is the news sense,' he adds, 'that enables the writer to see through a mass of non-essentials to the essentials, through dead rubbish to living facts, through husks and shells to the kernels of truth.'

"It is the fashion in certain 'highbrow' circles to sneer at newspaper English, but the persons who are so quick to point out its faults would be the first to criticize it if it were of the discursive, 'literary' style they sometimes admire in books, full of unnecessary detail and interesting more for the beauty of diction than for the thought or fact set forth. And these critics are accustomed to read and admire books written in a clear, incisive, vital style, which is no other than newspaper style, tho the readers do not recognize it as such.

"The book has had the advantage of rereading in manuscript and of careful proof-reading, not always possible in the haste with which newspaper 'copy' must be prepared and rushed into print, but the great probability is that the writer learned his skill in a newspaper office, many of the leading authors of the country having served this apprenticeship. Newspaper English has its faults, but it certainly has the merit of telling people what they wish to know in a concise and understandable way."



GAINSBOROUGH'S "BLUE BOY."

One of Mr. Hearn's most conspicuous possessions—a replica of the famous picture in the collection of the Duke of Westminster.

Somewhat more non-partizan is the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which balances the views of the contending professors:

"Both speakers are right; neither is wholly so. The newspapers are obliged to plead guilty to the charge of using slang, tho the guilt is by no means equally shared by all. Cultivated persons occasionally use slang just to avert suspicion of too consciously avoiding it. It is a concession they make to the living side of language, a recognition of the truth that language was made for man, not man for language. On the other hand, the merely decorative and the swollen phrase are rarely met with in newspaper-writing. Space is valuable; the writer must come to the point. Vigor is achieved by omission of the unnecessary, and the short sentence, crisp and immediately intelligible, results."

A "Grumbler" from the East is drawn into the discussion and sends to *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) a protest against the newspaper's "ridiculous readiness to pick up and give currency to any new locution, no matter how senseless." Thus:

"When the battle-ship fleet in Roosevelt's Administration made its famous voyage around the world somebody used the word 'cruise' in relation to the trip. At once every newspaper took to using the word as equivalent to 'voyage.' Only lately I read in some Philadelphia paper that the cruiser *Chester* would 'cruise' to Pensacola from League Island. Now, any one who will think for a moment knows that 'cruise' does not mean to go somewhere with definite leaving and arriving time. A whale-ship cruises. She may go from New Bedford on a two- or three-year cruise and will sail about so-and-so long in such a part of the ocean and then go about such a time to an agreed point, where the captain may communicate with his owners, and then, if not ordered home, he will cruise again. But a ship which leaves League Island for a definite port and is to go straight there does not 'cruise.' . . . . . .

"The trouble, I believe, comes from our schools, which are so encumbered with nonsensical stuff forced in by the faddists that they only half do their work. A pupil should leave school with a mind accustomed to think and select that which is good and reject that which is bad. As a rule, the graduates of our high schools have no definite knowledge of the meaning of words they use every day."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

"THE LOVELIEST OF RAFFAEL'S VIRGINS"

IT WAS a copy of the Bible that established the world's record price for a single costly book at the Hoe library sale, and this fact was commented on with satisfaction by a number of writers in the daily press, since the dollar is so prominent a modern criterion. The same feeling of satisfaction may perhaps be aroused by a new record price for a picture—over $500,000 for a "Madonna," by Raffael. At this season of the year the event is of interest to the whole Christian world. The picture in question is known as "the Cowper Raffael" because it has long been the chief treasure of the late Earl Cowper's collection at Panshanger, Hertfordshire. The picture is on a panel measuring 23 inches by 17, and experts declare it is the last painted by the master himself that remains in private hands save one owned by Lady Mond but already bequeathed to the National Gallery in London, and one owned by Mrs. John L. Gardner, a portrait of the Vatican Librarian Inghirami and her predella piece, which it is believed will ultimately go to an American museum. Further facts in the history of the Cowper Raffael are here given by the New York *Times:*

A NEW "MADONNA" FOR AMERICA.

Classed with some of the other famous Raffaels, among which is the "Belle Jardinière" of the Louvre and the "St. Catherine" in the National Gallery.

"The 'Small Cowper Madonna,' painted in 1505 by Raffael, and since 1835 the most prized painting in the famous Panshanger collection of the late Earl Cowper, has been sold to Duveen Brothers of New York, London, and Paris, was announced in London. The report was verified in New York.

"Lord Desborough, the nephew of the last Earl Cowper, who inherited the picture upon the death of the Earl's wife, Countess Cowper, last year, made the sale, and, according to authoritative information, received something over $500,000 for the picture.

"The picture has been described as one of the most valuable in the world. Many collectors who tried to buy it before it fell into the hands of Lord Desborough found it literally 'priceless.'

"Louis Duveen, a member of the firm, had been in London for some time negotiating for the purchase of the picture. . . . It was further learned that Duveen Brothers have made the purchase for themselves, and not as agents for any one in England or America.

"Altho the price actually paid for the picture could not be learned yesterday, it was said on good authority that 'the largest sum ever paid for a painting' had been given to Lord Desborough for his 'Madonna.' This would make the price something over half a million dollars if the report that P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, paid that amount for Rembrandt's 'Mill' in 1911 is correct, and it has never been denied and is generally believed.

"The Cowper 'Madonna' is said to be the most valuable and important painting in private hands in England, and, if it comes to America it will, of course, hold that distinction here. That it will come to America seems certain since the National Gallery, in London, has been unable to exercise the option of purchase granted to it at the price paid by the Duveens. It is possible, however, that an attempt may be made to raise the purchase price in England by subscription. If this subscription is not raised in two weeks, however, the 'Madonna' will be seen shortly afterward in Fifth Avenue.

"The 'Small Cowper Madonna' is classed as of the same period with three other famous Raffaels, including the 'St. Catherine' in the National Gallery, London, and the 'Belle Jardinière' in the Louvre, Paris.

"Little is known of the history of the painting until the great-grandfather of the last Earl Cowper made his famous Panshanger collection in 1835 while British Envoy at Florence. The 'Madonna' was purchased by Lord Cowper, with many other paintings by Italian masters, and taken to his estate of Panshanger, Hertfordshire. The collection soon became known as one of the most valuable in existence.

"When the last Earl Cowper died, in 1905, the collection became the property of Countess Cowper, his widow. Throughout her life she valued it as the most priceless of her possessions and vowed that none of the paintings in it should be sold while she lived."

The London *Times* speaks in this vein:

"The picture is, in the unanimous opinion of critics, one of the most precious pictures by Raffael that has come down to us. In 1854 Waagen wrote most enthusiastically of the picture. Passavant, Crowe, and Cavalcaselle, and more recent writers have extolled it; while Morelli called it 'The loveliest of all Raffael's Virgins.'"

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RELIGIOUS NOTE IN RECENT FICTION

JUST as the predominant interest of the nineteenth century was scientific, "so that of the present century is to center around religious themes and to be moved by religious inspirations," believes the editor of *The Congregationalist* (Boston), and he finds a clear indication of it in the religious tone of present-day fiction. We must agree, he thinks, that "nothing is more barometric of human interest than the world of fiction." Very well, then, "consider the books that have recently headed the list in public interest":

"'The Inside of the Cup,' which discusses definitely moral, religious, and humanitarian problems, a book which is being used to guide discussion in Bible classes, the book which has without doubt stirred up more conversation between man and man than any other one book in a decade, a definitely religious book, with a title taken from the gospels; and almost equally popular, if not equally provocative of discussion, 'V. V.'s Eyes,' that fine story of the working of the Christ spirit in the solution of modern social problems, a novel that closes with a gospel quotation which sums up the whole purpose of the narrative. That, too, was a best seller."

Only a few years ago, we are reminded, "it was rare to hear the religious note in fiction."

"Men wrote about human sorrows and temptations and inspirations, and the 'visitor from Mars,' reading their books, would never have dreamed that religions and Sundays and worship and churches and the teachings of Jesus existed. Such topics were carefully avoided. But now, in fiction and drama, the inspirations of religious faith, the warnings of religious instruction, and especially the social teachings of religion are coming to the fore and holding the center of attention. Even the titles of books attract by their religious significance: 'The Inside of the Cup,' 'The Woman Thou Gavest Me,' 'The Servant in the House,' 'The Son of Mary Bethel,' 'The Fool in Christ,' etc. And these books abound in quotations and incidents which can only be apprehended by one who knows the Scripture to some extent. . . . . .

"Another modern novel, 'The Way Home,' by Basil King, centers around the relations of church and pastor and questions of religious belief, not in order to present arguments for agnosticism, as was the general case only a short time ago, but in order to show that 'saying that beliefs are untrue does not make them so,' and the only Way Home is by the old way of simple faith in Christ.

"Remember also the popularity of such dramatic presentation of religious themes as appeared in 'The Servant in the House,' by Charles Rann Kennedy, or 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' by Jerome K. Jerome, or the remarkable interest which was shown in the revival of 'Everyman.'"

And it may be the most significant fact of all, according to this writer, that this revived religious interest is not confined to English-speaking lands. As we read:

"There is 'The Fool in Christ,' by Hauptmann, the German, in which the idea of the reincarnation of the spirit of Christ is the center of the story; and 'John,' by Sudermann, which contrasts the method of the spirit of John the Baptist with the conquering power of him 'whose sword is called Peace and whose battle-cry is Mercy.'

"In France there is Rostand, characterizing the personality of Jesus, and summarizing his teachings in 'The Samaritan'; and in Russia, Andreyev, in 'Judas Iscariot,' portraying the conflict between the two realms of action revealed in the contrasted personalities of Judas and Jesus, with a wonderfully beautiful revelation of the charm of Jesus; and Selma Lagerlöf, of Sweden, with her 'Anti-Christ,' an attack on Socialism for the purpose of showing its inadequacy as a solution of human problems and the final ascendency of the Christ and his Kingdom; and Pontoppidan, of Denmark, with his story of 'The Promised Land,' in which the hero seeks the solution of his doubts and the ground of his hopes in every direction, and finally learns that the longed-for Savior of humanity is Jesus of Nazareth.

"With these might be mentioned many others, like Frenssen, of Germany; Widmann, of Switzerland; and Fogazzaro, of Italy."

Here, then, are indications that no other character "so dominates the dramatic world as Jesus," that no personality "so holds the place in the center of the masterpieces of fiction," that there is "no spirit so often chosen for the inspiration of modern creative art as the spirit of Christianity." Men like Churchill, Harrison, Comfort, Begbie, says the editor of *The Congregationalist*, "striving to deal with the contradictions and unbearable conditions of modern social life, see the glimmer of truth that only in Christ is to be found the hope of social reformation."

"They voice the modern spirit and the common feeling to-day. We have much to learn, much in the way of application to the fundamental necessity of character and individual personality, as well as in social reorganizations, but we are on the right road and faced in the right direction to discover the ultimate solution in the teachings of Christ and in his Kingdom."

AN UP-TO-DATE NEW TESTAMENT

EVEN in our "American Revised" version of the Scriptures there is an attempt to preserve the time-hallowed characteristic flavor of the King James Bible. So *The Christian World* (London) thinks that the latest serious and reverent effort to turn the Greek of the original into the common prose of to-day "is bound to be of great interest, and both students of the Greek Testament and ordinary English readers will find this version full of new light and suggestion." Dr. James Moffatt, professor of Greek and New Testament Exegesis in Mansfield College, Oxford, who has prepared this translation independently, says he has "attempted to translate the New Testament exactly as one would render any piece of contemporary Hellenistic prose." For one thing, observes *The Christian World*, he "has avoided the absurdity of trying to use a single English word as the equivalent for a particular Greek word." One Greek word, for instance, is sometimes rendered "*pagans*" instead of "*gentiles*" as—"Do not pray by idle rote like *pagans*." Other "happy renderings" quoted are, "Do not *trouble about* what you are to eat in life," "If your right eye is a hindrance to you." And here is the Matthew version of the Lord's Prayer as translated by Dr. Moffatt:

"Our Father in heaven, Thy name be revered, Thy Reign begin, Thy will be done on earth as in heaven! Give us to-day our bread for the morrow, and forgive us our debts as we ourselves have forgiven our debtors, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil."

A great passage like Romans viii, continues *The Christian World*, "both gains and loses in Dr. Moffatt's version, and his rendering of 1 Cor. xiii is certainly good to set side by side with the Revised Version, if it does not supersede it":

"Love is very patient, very kind. Love knows no jealousy; love makes no parade, gives itself no airs, is never rude, never selfish, never irritated, *never resentful*; love is never glad when others go wrong, love is gladdened by goodness, always slow to expose, always eager to believe the best, always hopeful, always patient. Love never disappears."

Such passages as these, says *The Christian World*, "help to show how much freshness and light there is in Dr. Moffatt's scholarly and often happy turning of the Greek into English." Tho, it adds, "his judgment may not always be unerring"—

"'If salt becomes insipid' is not an improvement, and is no more intelligible than the old phrase; and if this is altered, why is 'all *manner* of evil,' two verses before, allowed to remain? One serious blemish of the translation is the persistent use of the Scotch *will* for *shall* in the first person future; and similarly *would* for *should*."

But the article in *The Christian World* ends—

"On a note of thankfulness for the great and solid gain of this translation. We hope other competent and leading scholars will give us their independent versions of the New Testament, for they will all help toward that new and definite Revised English New Testament which we hope, before many years, will be given us by the consensus of the best authorities."

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PITTSBURG'S HOUSECLEANING

TO FIND a twin city like Pittsburg and Allegheny supporting 247 immoral houses on thirty-four streets, with a toll of inmates numbering approximately 1,000 girls, was a challenge to any "morals-efficiency commission" to justify its name. In eighteen months the justification has been accomplished by these western Pennsylvania cities to the extent that at the writing of *The Survey* report the number had been reduced to 71 houses, on six streets, and 333 girls. The New York *Evening Post* gives a summary of the means taken that may be valuable to workers in other cities. We read:

"The Commission set to work with an open mind. Without concluding that either segregation or elimination was the ideal condition, it adopted the very practical method of proceeding step by step, choosing as a motto, 'gradual restriction leading to ultimate elimination.' The Commission first decided, and so recommended to the Police Department, that all disorderly houses in residential sections of the city should be eliminated as speedily as possible, particularly in the streets where the poorer people live; that professional immorality in tenement-houses, along a street-car line, near any school, hospital, or charitable institution, must be stamped out. Other restrictions upon houses and individuals were established, and imposed with increasing severity, gradually drawing the lines closer and closer. No new houses were permitted to open, and professionally immoral women, once leaving the city, were not permitted to return. This was later extended to deny a return to Pittsburg of persons who had gone elsewhere and wished to come back. No landlady nor girl was to keep a pimp. Liquor and soft drinks were banished absolutely, and every form of dancing, show, or music was strictly forbidden. Minors were to be denied admission, every unsanitary place was to be closed; houses paying exorbitant rents were recommended for closing, and pedlers were excluded.

"The above steps were taken, each as soon as it was felt that it could be properly attended to. They were preliminary toward eliminating the vice problem from Pittsburg. As a result, the backbone of commercialized vice was soon broken."

The police are credited with carrying out the suggestion made to them, but "five of the nine men on the Commission made frequent trips to the temporary segregated district, and never less than once a week, two of the members went together with the detectives to see to the enforcement of the recommendations given to the police." But—

"The attempt to handle the medical side of the problem ended in failure. . . . . .

"Last February the Commission was ready for another step, and voted in favor of closing on May 1 all houses on the North Side, Allegheny. The ninety-one houses in existence on May 1, 1912, had been decreased by the various recommendations to twenty-five, and on May 1 all of these were to close. Every house was visited during February by members of the Commission, and the inmates were spoken to individually; urged to save money and think of their future. Every such person in Pittsburg was similarly spoken to, and told that the same recommendation might at any time be made for Pittsburg itself. The members of the Commission were so satisfied with the closing of Allegheny and its infested spots being wiped out, that, had they remained in power, they would have voted to close the entire city in the near future.

"As a result of its experience, Rabbi Coffee explains, the Commission had a bill introduced in the State legislature, then in session, providing for a Morals Bureau, to consist of seven members, three of whom may be women, to serve without pay. A superintendent of morals was to be under the Morals Bureau, with salary of $3,000, and a staff under him to handle the situation. They were to be removed from politics. The bill became a law, and the newly elected Mayor will no doubt appoint the members of the bureau soon after the first of the year. Another bill introduced in the legislature required a health certificate prior to the granting of a wedding license. A compromise bill was passed, being a step in this direction. A bill was introduced requiring report of the diseases of immorality, like other communicable diseases, but failed of enactment.

"The Commission never believed that legislation was a cure-all for social evils, but felt that education must go together with it. Therefore, earnest efforts were made to educate the people about the dangers of immorality; but far more attention was paid to the positive side, the instruction in sex hygiene. Many prominent churches were open to members of the Commission, who also delivered addresses before all the leading women's clubs, started a movement for instruction in the high schools, and by constant effort awakened a deep interest in the subject throughout the city. One member of the Commission wrote a play which deals with the value of sex education and the folly of physicians remaining quiet when a word would prevent innocent girls from marrying moral lepers."

Some other measures were proposed by the Commission, such as—

"To provide that all transfer companies shall report the names of persons having furniture moved, giving old and new addresses; policemen were to report daily the names of persons moving from and to their beats; every lodging-house was to have a license, revocable for cause; employment agencies were to be closely watched, as well as registered; physicians were argued with, and many have revised their idea of 'ethics' which led to their being silent accessories to infection through unsafe marriages.

"As a result of these activities on the part of the Commission, the business of professional vice has visibly diminished. Dr. Coffee admits the presumption that with 70 per cent. of the immoral places closed, other forms of vice would thrive, but he insists that such was not the case, and that it proves that, as he expresses it, 'not the desire of man, but the vicious zeal of commercializers, is at the bottom of this traffic. Cut out the money end, and the normal demand is but a fraction of the business. One very salutary effect is the certainty that many boys, who might otherwise have been lured there for the first time, have never visited these houses owing to the strict watch for minors.'"

THE CATHOLIC ITALIANS

THE CATHOLIC PRESS seem to think that the editor of *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) has rather put his foot in it by writing an editorial on Catholic Italian losses in which he drew his facts from Protestant sources and ignored the official directory of his own Church. The Milwaukee editor may have intended to stir up his fellow workers to greater efforts by drawing a dark picture, but *The Catholic News* (New York) thinks he shouldn't have gone to Protestant palettes for paint to make his picture darker than need be. For example, the Milwaukee writer declared that, of 80 Italian newspapers in the United States, "not a single one is religious or Catholic." In reply the New York editor names five, ranging from San Francisco to New England. Then the Western editor said there were 23 Italian Protestant churches or missions in Greater New York in 1908 to only 19 Catholic—the New York editor finds in the Catholic Directory of that year that there were 31 of the latter, "besides the Italian chapels and the English-speaking churches to which Italian clergymen are attached." Again:

"*The Catholic Citizen*, on the authority of *The Missionary Review*, says that the Italian Protestant churches in the United States are 250, and then adds: 'We can not count more than 150 Italian Catholic churches in the United States.' The editor of *The Catholic Citizen* is requested to consult the Catholic Directory of 1913; he will certainly find that, in the ecclesiastical provinces of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, there are 213 Italian churches with 63 chapels and 19 American churches where Italian priests are engaged in caring for the Italians. In addition to this there are 10 day nurseries, 4 orphan asylums, 55 parochial schools with 18,313 children, and 1 college."

The New York writer goes on to ransack the Official Directory for figures showing a brighter picture than was visible from Milwaukee, remarking rather pointedly that "it seems that *The Catholic Citizen* blindly believes every statement made by non-Catholics in reference to the Catholic Italian losses," and closes by pointing to the 100,000 Italian children in the public and parochial schools of New York as a guaranty for the future.

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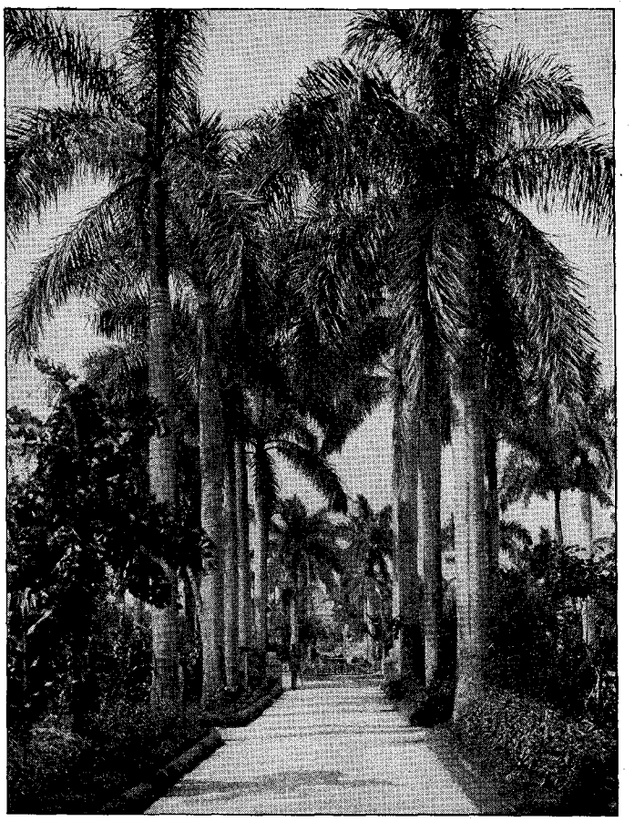
WINTER TRAVEL

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS TO FAMOUS RESORTS

THE season for tourist travel is on; more auspiciously than ever before has the winter migration opened, and more attractive than in any previous year are the trips offered by steamship and railroad companies. Whether it be a forty-eight-hour jaunt to Bermuda or a trip around the world, an excursion to Washington or to the Pacific Coast, the attractions are greater and the comforts have increased, while the cost, in many instances, is less than previously.

"Go South" is the cry this season. Ever since Morgan, Captain Kidd, and others of their class were driven from the Spanish Main, its beautiful islands and shores have been a Mecca of tourists. But this winter brings renewed interest in the West Indies. The Atlantic and the Pacific have been united by an artificial strait. The dream of Balboa is realized and the Panama Canal is a fact. The first ship has passed from Cristobal on the Atlantic coast to Balboa, the new town at the Pacific entrance. The Continental Divide has been severed and a grand cañon cut through Culebra. The waters of the Chagres have been harnessed, and instead of devastating the greater part of the Isthmus, they now spread out in a beautiful lake upon whose broad breast the commerce of the world will soon pass. American enterprise has triumphed where all others failed. Secretary Garrison announces that the Canal will be opened for traffic next February, a year ahead of time. He estimates that it will have cost $10,000,000 less than the $375,000,000 which Congress authorized for its construction.



SCENE IN COLON PARK, HAVANA.

To see the Canal in the year of its birth is the ambition of all Americans. The steamship companies have prepared to carry great numbers, and the hotels on the Isthmus are ready for them. The new hotel at Colon is now open and receiving guests. It is larger and finer than the one at Ancon. Both houses are owned by the Government, and are under Government management. Tourist travel to Panama has increased rapidly within the past four years. In 1910, 12,316 sightseers visited the Canal; 1911, 15,790; 1912, 20,496. For the first six months of 1913 there were 18,972 visitors, with every indication that the number would reach 50,000 before the first of the year. From that time on there will be a rush to the Canal, so that 1914 will unquestionably break all records.

PANAMA AND THE WEST INDIES

Most of the important steamship companies are sending ships to Panama this winter. The North German Lloyd will temporarily detach the *Grosser Kurfuerst* from the London-Paris-Bremen service for three cruises to the Caribbean; the Hamburg-American will have four cruises from New York by *Victoria Luise*, two from New Orleans by *Fuerst Bismarck*. The White Star Line will have five cruises by the *Laurentic* and *Megantic;* the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ships sail every alternate Saturday and touch at Colon, while the "Great White Fleet" of the United Fruit Company has two sailings a week to the Isthmus. The Red Cross Line will have one cruise to the West Indies by the S. S. *Stephano*, and private-tour concerns are interested in other cruises.

Bermuda still retains its grip upon the public. The fairy islands will be well patronized this season. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Quebec Steamship Company between them will have three sailings a week with the *Arcadian*, *Caribbean*, and *Bermudian*.

INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICA

Great interest centers this year in South America. The presence of ex-President Roosevelt has brought the sister republics into the public eye. Few realized, before, that South America possesses some of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world, some as gay as Paris. The Lamport & Holt Line, by which Colonel Roosevelt and his family traveled to South America, has sailings on alternate Saturdays by excellent steamships, including the *Vestris*, *Van Dyck*, and *Vauban*. The North German Lloyd, too, has entered the South-American field with a fleet of new ships which sail from Bremen. Through tickets from New York to South America via Europe are sold here at remarkably low rates by this line.

South America, as already said, is forging to the front as a resort for the tourist. Americans, are awakening to the wonderful beauty and picturesqueness of the lands south of the equator. Few people realize that there are cities of over a million inhabitants each, with streets of mosaic tile and lined with royal palms; theaters and opera-houses as magnificent as those of any city in Continental Europe; hotels as fine as the most famous in New York, and scenery as sublime as the Alps or the Rockies.

Writing in *The Outlook* of his trip, Colonel Roosevelt, who is now in South America, says: "It is astonishing how comparatively few of our people realize that it is now as easy and comfortable to go to South America as to Europe; and it is no less astonishing for those of us who are past middle age to realize how very easy and very comfortable traveling has become. On such a steamer as the one on which we took our passage, clean, roomy, with everything to add to the mechanical attractiveness of life on the steamer, I rather hesitate as to whether 'luxury' is not a more appropriate word than 'comfort.'

"The direct trip from New York to Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro is delightful. Not only is this route bound to become a traffic route in the near future, but it is bound to become a great passenger route. It is a delightful trip. Throughout our trip there was no more motion than would have been pleasant on a summer yachting cruise, and no excuse for anybody feeling under the weather. Day after day we steamed steadily through the sapphire seas, while the trade-winds blew no less steadily in our faces."

THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

For those who wish to plan ahead, the Hamburg-American Line offers a most novel trip which includes not only the Panama Canal, the world's greatest engineering feat, but most other wonders of the earth besides. Think of boarding a steamer in New York and sailing through the Canal, and then entirely around the world, coming back to New York about five months later. That is what the Hamburg-American Line offers in its "round-the-world" tour which will start from New York on January 31, 1915. On June 4 passengers will be landed at Hamburg, after having nearly circumnavigated the globe, and may complete the trip by

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any of the ships of this line. This cruise will be made by the *Cleveland*.

To those who wish to see the Canal this winter the Hamburg-American offers a variety of cruises. Two steamers will be in this service, the *Fuerst Bismarck* and the *Victoria Luise*. The *Victoria Luise* sails on January 14, February 7, March 11, and April 11, touching at many points of interest in the West Indies, allowing a chance to inspect the Canal, and reaching New York on February 3, March 6, April 7, and April 27.

The line also will conduct twelve cruises to the West Indies during the winter by good steamers. Patrons of these tours will see, as they may select, Cuba, Jamaica, the Canal, and, on several of them, Costa Rica, Hayti, Santo Domingo, and Colombia besides.

The *Cleveland* will also leave on January 15 on a cruise to the Orient and India, through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The tour includes trips through the Holy Land, parts of India and Egypt, and reveals to the passengers all the mysteries and wonders of the Orient.

The success which attended last year's cruises of the North German Lloyd to the Panama Canal and West Indies naturally resulted in a decision on the part of the company to continue them each winter. Three cruises will be made during the early months of 1914 to those fascinating shores, by the *Grosser Kurfuerst*, which will be temporarily detached from the London-Paris-Bremen Fast Mail service. The company has arranged two of the cruises so that busy business men can see the Canal and a goodly part of the West Indies in three weeks. These short cruises will leave New York on January 14 and March 19. The former will be of 22 days' duration, and the latter 21 days. The cost of each will be $160, and the trip will include Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas. The longer cruise, which leaves New York on February 12, will be of 29 days' duration and the ports touched will include Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas. The cost of this cruise will be $175. On each of these cruises there will be a special conductor who will arrange every detail for the passengers and furnish any and all information that may be desired.

In addition to the Panama Canal-West Indies cruises, the North German Lloyd offers particularly attractive trips to the Mediterranean, Egypt, and India. Steamers of the Mediterranean service sail on Saturdays. The ports of call include Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. From the two latter ports North German Lloyd steamers sail for Egypt and through the Suez Canal to India and the Far East.

North German Lloyd also offers Independent Around-the-World Trips at the low rate of $617.70. This price provides first-class accommodations from start to finish of the trip. Tickets are good for two years, or the trip can be made in two months.

The International Mercantile Marine, with the White Star, Red Star, and other subsidiary lines, is offering many opportunities for views of the Canal and the West Indies. The line will run nine cruises. The *Megantic* will leave New York January 7, January 31, March 4, and April 4, the first cruise being of 21 days' duration, the second and third of 28 days, and the fourth of 16 days. Cuba, the Canal, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Bermuda, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Thomas, and Martinique will be among the places visited. The *Laurentic* will leave New York on January 17, February 11, and March 14, on cruises of 22 days, 28 days, and 23 days, touching practically the same points as the *Megantic*.

The "Great White Fleet" of the United Fruit Company touches practically every port in the West Indies and along the northern coast of South America. The beautiful steamers of this company carry a limited number of passengers, so that overcrowding is unknown and there is always an abundance of deck-room. Sailings from New York are made every other day, while the various services also include ships from Boston and New Orleans. Special cruises to the Panama Canal are offered by the United Fruit Company. Among the best-known steamers of this line are the *Tenadores* and *Zacapa*, the former plying between New York and Kingston, Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, while the *Zacapa* includes in her trips Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, Porto Colombo, and Santa Marta.

The ships, *Emile L. Boaz* and *Carl Schurz*, have been purchased for European service from the Hamburg-American Steamship Co., by Elders and Fyffe of London, a firm closely affiliated with the United Fruit Company of this country. The last named company have just placed an order with Belfast shipbuilders for three new ships, each ship to have fifty-one state-rooms, all with baths.

WONDERS OF THE ORIENT

To those who prefer the delights of Continental Europe and the Mediterranean, the International Mercantile Marine offers alluring cruises by the *Celtic* and *Adriatic*. The *Adriatic* leaves New York on January 10 and February 21, and the *Celtic* on January 24 and March 7. Those who go on one of these cruises will see the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, the Riviera, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Naples, and other parts of Italy, Algiers, and Egypt, the whole forming one of the most interesting and comprehensive itineraries imaginable. Cruises will also be run from Boston by the *Cretic* and the *Canopic*, covering the same points of interest.

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(*Continued on page* 1247)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ADVENTURES OF A CHAUTAUQUA ENTERTAINER

PROFESSIONAL life on the Chautauqua circuit may not be as exciting as somersault aeroplaning, but it is not always what might be called hopelessly tame. It must be rather lively and interesting sometimes, if we are to take Lee Shippey's word for it. Mr. Shippey could not acquire wealth as rapidly as he wanted to as editor of a country newspaper in Missouri, and decided to follow for a few summer weeks the example of Secretary of State Bryan, Senator La Follette, and other distinguished men and supplement his income by amusing, enlightening, and uplifting rural and small-town people with wit, wisdom, and eloquence. He had many ups and downs, most of his downs being due to stage fright. The story of his adventures appears in *Collier's Weekly*, from which we quote in part:

It was not my fault that just as I neared the climax of one of my few serious passages, a bee, drifting idly through the tent, mistook my left ear for a blossom. It was not my fault at all, but it spoiled the prettiest thing I had to say. Nor was it my fault that during another serious moment four babies began to wail just before I reached that part of my monolog where I remarked there is a crying need for more capable mothers in this country. It was not my fault, but four women with babies in arms streaked indignantly out of the tent, and the whole crowd seemed to think it was an intentional insult.

After it was all over and I was sneaking away with my hat pulled far down, I fell in behind a farmer and a country merchant—the country merchants usually close up their stores to attend the Chautauqua sessions—who were talking about me. Said the merchant:

"Well, what do you think of the way that feller run the gamut of emotions?"

Said the farmer:

"Well, I reckon he run 'em all right, but it didn't strike me he quite caught any of 'em."

The talent for one day's program usually travel together. I was traveling with an imitator and a magician. The imitator preluded for me in the afternoon and for the magician at night. The magician had to carry a trick trunk and a coop of fowls and rabbits which nightly he pretended to extract from the backs of small boys' shirts and to find nesting in women's hats. That made a good deal of excess baggage, so he and his assistant, the imitator, and I bought our tickets together and checked the baggage on the four. That night was one of the nights which make Chautauqua work unpleasant. We had to leave the town we had played at eleven o'clock, arrive at a transfer point after midnight, leave there at 1.30, arrive at another transfer point at four, and get at a quarter to five a train from there to the town to which we were going. When we arrived at the second transfer point we found we would

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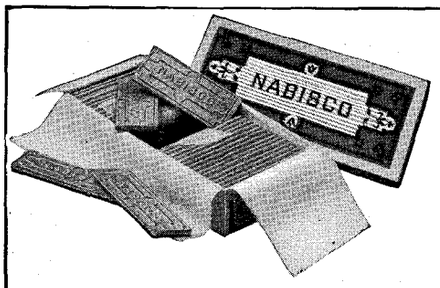

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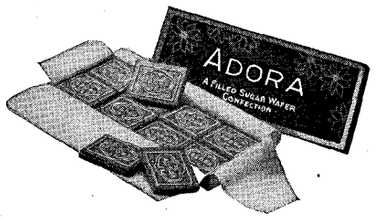

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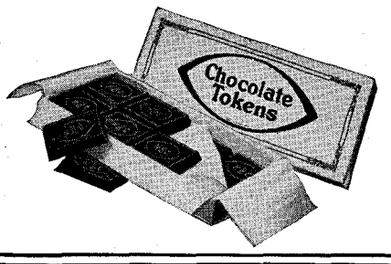

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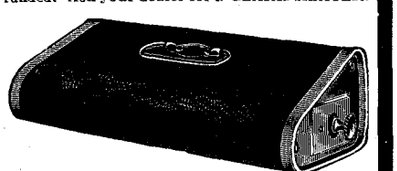

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have to go three-quarters of a mile to another station. The station at which we had arrived was on the outskirts of the town, and no conveyance for either ourselves or our baggage was there. There was no telephone service after midnight, and the only drayman lived on the other side of town. The time was short. There was nothing for it but for us to take up our baggage and walk.

The trunk was a good deal heavier than the coop, so it was decided two of us should take the coop and hurry ahead to buy the tickets and beg the station agent to hold the train, if necessary, and then hurry back to help the two with the heavier burden. So the imitator and I piled our suit cases on the coop, picked it up, and took the lead.

The station agent told us that by going through an alley he pointed out we could shorten the distance. That short cut was our undoing. We had traveled all night without sleep in hot, dirty trains, and were a hard-looking crew. The imitator, being stout, had removed his collar for greater comfort, and my exertions had caused one end of mine to fly loose, so I tore it off, too.

So it is no great wonder that when the town marshal saw us emerge hastily from an alley at half-past four in the morning, carrying between us a coop from which came the squawks of badly jolted fowls, he felt suspicious. The first we knew of his suspicions was when, from the shadow of a tree, came the command:

"Halt! Hands up!"

It's a wonder the fall that coop got didn't kill everything in it.

As soon as we learned it was not a holdup I explained our situation, but the marshal was not to be explained to.

"Huh!" he sneered. "You look like Chautauqua lecturers, don't you? Not on your life! There's been too much of this chicken stealin' around here, and you two crooks come right along to the lockup."

The imitator was from Kentucky, and known as a high-tempered man, but he restrained his Kentuckiness with an effort.

"Hadn't you better prove we're crooks before you call us names?" he suggested. "Now, sir, we can show you creden——"

"Don't put that hand in your pocket or I'll blow your unprintable head off!" yelled the marshal. "None of them monkey-shines on me. And I'll call you what I blasphemous please, you anathema chicken thief."

The next instant that peaceful village and all its five hundred or more dogs were awakened by a shot, a yell, and a torrent of Kentucky's most exuberant profanity. But the shot did no damage, for the imitator, with quickness born of wild anger, knocked the marshal's gun hand up with his left arm as his right fist swung for the jaw.

The boys who had had the trunk came running up a minute later, and it took all three of us to pry the imitator off the marshal. But we waited long enough to let him do a good job of it before we interfered.

It happened that there was an intense

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rivalry between Wharton, where this occurred, and Carverville, where the entertainers were going. It was for that reason the imitator had to pay a fine of $11 before he and Shippey could proceed to Carverville by motor-car. That same day the Wharton *Weekly Record* published an account of the incident which represented the "talent" as being a ruffianly crew. The names of the towns are probably fictitious. Mr. Shippey proceeds:

That evening a dozen motor-cars brought to Carverville a crowd from Wharton, including the editor of *The Record*, ostensibly to attend the Chautauqua, but really to discomfit the loyal Carvervillians by scattering copies of *The Record* through the crowd. That made the Carvervillians indignant, but the magician told them to keep serene and leave it to him.

The Whartonites took conspicuous seats in front. After a few preliminary tricks had got the crowd interested, the magician announced he would do something for the particular benefit of the ladies.

"I understand the drought has caused a shortage of flowers," he said, "and I want to show you how you may secure all the roses you want by simply rolling a newspaper up in a certain way. To aid in this trick, will some gentleman in the audience kindly lend me a newspaper?"

The Wharton editor was afraid some one would beat him to it. He fairly leapt forward to present a copy of the paper containing the obnoxious article, while all the Whartonites snickered. The magician thanked him and held it up before the crowd.

"You see, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "that this is an ordinary newspaper with nothing in it—with absolutely nothing in it. It is a copy of the Wharton *Record*."

I thought the cheering and jeering and derisive laughter with which the Carvervillians greeted this sally was going to outlast a Bryan demonstration at a Democratic convention, for the sudden discomfiture of the Whartonites was far funnier than the witticism. The editor was still standing before the crowd when the shot struck him, and his grin changed to the funniest expression of chagrin imaginable. When the crowd was quiet the magician continued, suavely:

"This would interest my friend the imitator, I am sure, for evidently it is merely an imitation of a newspaper."

Again the crowd cheered joyously, while the pink-faced Whartonites began looking at their watches.

The magician rolled the paper into a cone, laid it on his trick table, passed his wand over it, and then unrolled it, disclosing a dozen and a half exquisite roses.

"Now I am going to distribute these roses to ladies in the audience," he said, "so you may see they are genuine. Otherwise I fear you would think there is nothing to them, having seen them in the Wharton *Record*."

I never heard more enthusiastic applause than that which followed, while the red-faced Wharton delegation filed out, led by their editor. The magician made the hit of his career that night.

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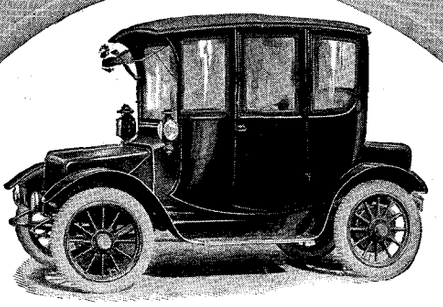

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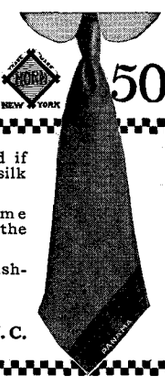

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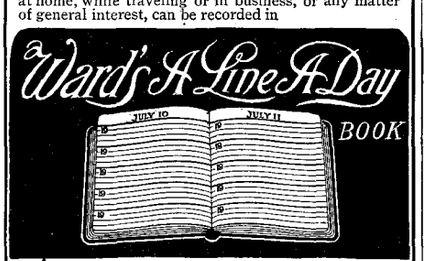

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"MATTY'S" RECORD FOR 1913

WHILE Gov. John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, the newly elected president of the National Baseball League, did not boost his reputation for originality of thought when he said the other day that Christy Mathewson ought to be kept in the league long after his career as a pitcher is ended, his remark puts into words what many have been thinking, and shows that along with many other keen observers of baseball he realizes that the Giants' veteran twirler has a head that is worth as much as, if not more than, his arm. The new evidence is "Matty's" record for last season, which is summed up by Bozeman Bulger in the New York *Evening World:*

In 1913, Matty, the oldest pitcher, in point of service, in the National League, led them all, vets, phenoms, and youngsters included.

Despite his age, Matty pitched more innings than any pitcher in the game, with the exception of Adams, of Pittsburg, and Seaton, of the Phillies. They topped him by a narrow margin.

In forty games he allowed an average of 2.06 runs to the game—the best mark made by any of the twirlers.

Out of 1,195 batters that faced him, Matty did not hit one.

He gave twenty-one bases on balls, more than half of them purposely. Seaton, one of his strongest rivals, gave 136!

During the entire season Matty made but three wild pitches—another record.

Matty won 25 games and lost 11, and acted as relief pitcher four times.

And, mind you, he has been pitching regularly thirteen years!

If we recall that the average baseball life of a big league pitcher is seven years and that Mathewson has added six years to that life and still leads all the youngsters, regardless of age, race, or previous condition of servitude, the scribes can be forgiven for continually referring to him as "The Old Master." Veteran pitchers can usually get by with a record by using their knowledge of the game without having to rely on their physical endurance. But Matty took no such advantage. He pitched more actual innings than any man in the league excepting Seaton. In other words, did more physical work! He was the truck-horse of the Giants, and whether overloaded or not, always delivered the goods.

Look a little closer at the record and you will be confronted with the rather surprizing fact that more base hits were made off Mathewson than any man in the league. And right there is the beginning of the answer to his cunning. He lets them make hits, but when it comes to runs—nothing doing. That also explains why he is able to keep pitching.

As long as the bases are not occupied Matty considers himself but one-ninth of the team and allows the batter to hit the ball as hard as he will. It is when runs threaten that he tightens up. Now you may better understand the strange situation of a pitcher being hit harder than any other twirler in the business and at the same time allowing fewer runs.

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When Matty is gone you will probably never again see such a seeming paradox in figures.

"Let me tell you something," Matty said to me one afternoon. "My future depends upon me, and no one else. If I tried to do eight-ninths of the work of a ball club I would, naturally, wear out quicker than the other ninth. On the other hand, if I content myself with being one-tenth of the team and let the fielders work some I will last as long, if not longer, than the other eight-ninths. Do you get that?"

I said I did, but I didn't. That kind of figuring is too much for an ordinary scribe. But he went right on.

"If, for instance, I carry this heavy grip in my left hand for ten years instead of my right," he asked, "which arm do you think would be the better off at the end of that time?"

That one was easy. And it was no joke with Matty, either. There is a new hat for anybody that catches Big Six carrying a heavy grip in his right hand.

This remarkable young man—a man at thirty-three is young, isn't he?—never overlooks one of those details. He always figures on the future, and the six extra years of service is the answer.

"Another thing," he explained once. "How much energy do you suppose is wasted by most pitchers in throwing balls that do not go over the plate? I couldn't exactly say myself," he said, without waiting for an answer, "but a whole lot. I discovered that secret the first year, and have worked for control ever since, not only to win, but to save my arm."

CARING FOR A GOLD-MEDAL BABY

EDWARD DEAN, fourteen months old, of Jersey City, may grow up without a mother's care, but it is just possible that the lack hasn't cost him anything. At any rate, the lack isn't noticeable at the present time, which sounds better, anyway. When a committee of experts in a baby contest examined hundreds of youngsters, many of whom were the children of comfortably well-to-do and highly respectable parents, they found Edward to be 100 per cent. sound. Of course, Edward may have been born perfect, but that would never have won him any honors, for he was anything but lusty when taken to the Jersey City Hospital last summer. The attention of a good nurse is responsible for his becoming a gold-medal winner. The story of his reclamation is told by a reporter for the Jersey City *Journal:*

Edward went to the hospital on July 31 last. The future gold-medal baby was ten months old at that time, and a pretty sick chap he was, too. He was suffering from bronchitis, and for a time after he was admitted to the institution the doctors feared that their little ward was going to develop pneumonia. Sometimes babies that drift into the City Hospital by the channels through which little Edward came do not last very long. Heredity and environment have deprived them of their fighting chance, and they just naturally

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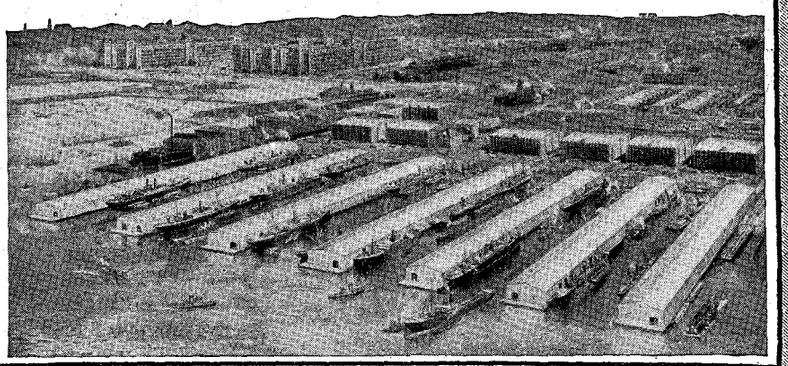

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"American Medicine" says:

"Realizing the great value of grape fruit, the medical profession have long advocated its daily use, but it has only been within the past few years that the extraordinary curative virtues of this 'king of fruits' have been appreciated. This dates from the introduction of the ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, a kind that so far surpasses the ordinary grape fruit that no comparison can be made."

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"In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

A well-known physician writes:

"I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, as other grape fruit to the Atwood is *as cider apples to pippins.*"

If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or bronze. It may be procured at first-class hotels, restaurants and clubs. Ask for ATWOOD Brand. For home use buy it by the box; it will keep for weeks and improve.

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THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT CO., 80 Maiden Lane, New York

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK

slip across the Great Divide, where all babies are better babies forever and ever.

But fate was kind to this little boy. It was a particular mark of favor when it swept the little bundle of driftwood into the path of Miss E. M. Brede, the supervisor of the maternity and children's ward of the City Hospital. Miss Brede has ideas of her own about rearing a child in the way in which it should go; and having full charge of affairs infantile at the hospital, Miss Brede set to work to reclaim Edward. The work of reclamation was started under the guidance of Dr. Sol Davidson, house surgeon at the City Hospital. The original plan mapped out by Dr. Davidson and Miss Brede included as a working basis regular habits—that is, regular times of feeding, daily baths, absolute cleanliness, and plenty of sunshine and fresh air. That's the formula. It is simple enough, and its effectiveness is shown by the results achieved in a particularly difficult case.

When his good friends at the hospital first took him in hand Edward was as pale, morose, and fretful a little chap as one could run across in a day's journey. He used to lie in his little white crib in the children's ward, never smiling, pouting in fact, always on the verge of tears and always looking toward the door through which visitors entered the ward for a face and a form that never crossed the threshold of the room—a face and a figure that as the days went by gradually drifted from the baby memory and imagination.

Edward was given a new interest in life. He was provided with a very wide-eyed doll, a rubber elephant, and other gutta-percha forms delineating the animal kingdom, and after a time his paleness disappeared and as the color began to flush his cheeks the little edge of a smile blossomed from one or two very tiny dimples that grew deeper day by day.

Any boy will smile if he is fed properly. Any girl will too, for that matter, but a boy will smile deeper; and with little Edward it was a smile that would not come off. It had been put there to stay. During the month of August, a particularly trying month for grownups, let alone babies, Edward was fed on whole milk—ordinary cow's milk, not diluted. He was given seven ounces of milk every three hours. At 6 o'clock in the morning he was taken from his crib, had his first feeding at 6.30 o'clock, and a bath in tepid water at 9.30. Once a week he was given a hot bath. That was the first month; and during that time it must be borne in mind he was allowed to bathe his soul in all the sweet oblivion he could muster. When he was awake his friends saw to it that he was very much awake and when he was asleep he was allowed to be very much asleep. They say that health is a habit, that it is just as easy to acquire as any other habit and just as difficult to break. Children particularly are adepts at forming habits. It is an astonishing thing what an incredibly short time it takes for an eleven-month-old baby to form the health habit, and in the case of Edward Dean his doctors and nurses took care to see that the habit stuck.

At eleven months Edward was weaned. He was still fed on whole milk, but an addition was made to his diet. He was given broth once a day, a soft boiled egg

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once a day, and milk every three hours. At eleven and a half months he was put on a general diet which comprized broths, milk, toast, cereals, and baked potatoes. Miss Brede says, and Dr. Davidson attests the fact, that no candy was administered to little Edward at this age. He was given nothing to eat between feeding times, with the exception of seven ounces of milk at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His last feeding was at 7 o'clock at night, when he was given seven ounces of milk, and at 7.30 o'clock each evening he was safely tucked into his little white bed.

Ever since his stay at the hospital he has slept three hours in the open air on fair and stormy days, and in hot or freezing weather. When Edward was examined by the doctors in the *Journal* office the other day they called him the 100 per cent. baby; that is, he was absolutely perfect, according to the imposed tests, mentally and physically. Health is the most natural thing in the world, and nature needs every little Edward Dean to grow up and be a help to other men in the world. That's nature's plan, and Edward Dean is a natural baby.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Strictly Business.—SPOKESMAN OF CREDITORS—"Vell, Cohen, we've decided to accept five cents on a tollar—cash."

COHEN, THE DEBTOR—"Cash, you say? Den, of course, I get der regular cash discount?"—*Puck.*

Slow Growth.—BAREFACED JUNIOR—"Yes, I'm trying to raise a mustache and I'm wondering what color it will be when it comes out."

MISS GREEN—"Gray, I should say, at the rate it appears to be growing."—*Yale Record.*

A Difference.—"That man who paid a fortune for a bogus rare book must be a very indignant bibliophile."

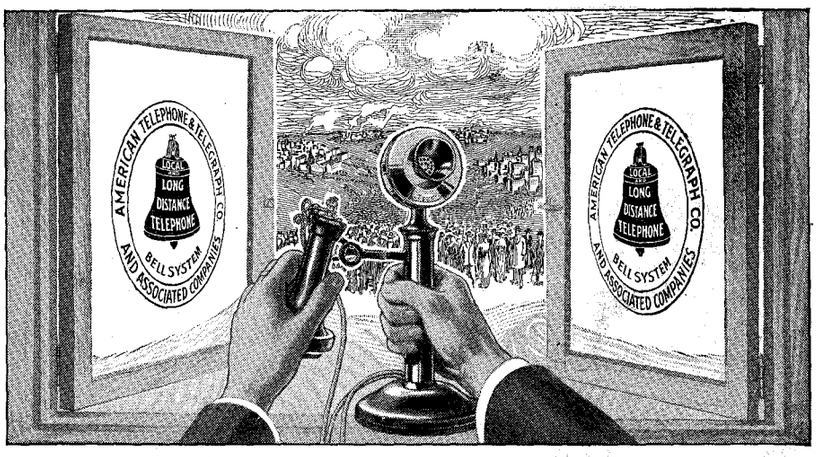
"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "there are bibliophiles; and then there are what Josh Billings would have called 'bibliophools.'"—*Washington Star.*

Painful.—"You don't seem to be as fond of Charley Dawkins as you used to be."

"No, I admit that I don't care for him at all any more. Sometimes it seems as if I just couldn't wait until after Christmas to tell him so."—*Judge.*

Tricking Rhodes.—Cecil Rhodes used to take a coop of hens on board to provide fresh eggs on his numerous voyages between England and South Africa. But those were three weeks' journeys, and not a mere five-day crossing of the Atlantic. Hence another prominent South African personage was asked why he did not follow Rhodes's example and provide himself with the luxury of new-laid eggs at sea.

"Oh, I don't bother to take a coop of fowls on board," he replied. "But I tip the bos'un who looks after Rhodes's hens, and I get Rhodes's eggs."—*London Chronicle.*



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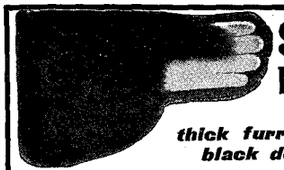

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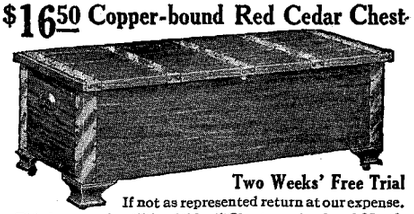

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This is a genuine "Blue Ridge" Chest, made of real North Carolina Red Cedar and bound with 2-inch copper bands studded with round head colonial copper rivets. It is finished in the natural color, hand rubbed and polished. It will protect your furs and other garments from moths, mice, and insects and impart a fragrant sweet perfume to them, instead of the horrible smell of moth balls or camphor. It is also a very handsome piece of furniture. Size 40 x 19½ x 15. Shipped direct to you from the factory. Catalog free.

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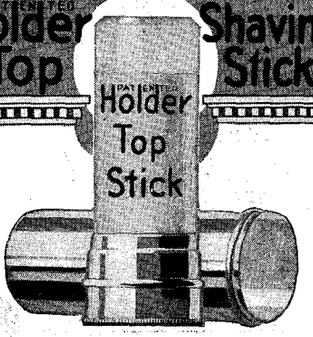

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CORNEY—"Oh, I guess that is what the ocean greyhounds drink out of."—*Tit-Bits.*

Expert Valuation.—FOOTPAD—"Your money or your life!"
MRS. TIGHTLY—"That's reasonable enough, Jake! You've got only 50 cents."—*Chicago News.*

Convinced.—"Did you come back on an all-steel train?"
"When the waiters and porters finished plucking me, I felt sure that it was."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Deluge Warning.—PROF—"Jones is asleep. Will some one tap him on the head?"
V. F. R.—"Don't do it; you'll flood the room."—*Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.*

Objectionable.—"Let me introduce you to the most honest young man I have ever known."
"But mama doesn't want me to meet any poor young men."—*Houston Post.*

In the Torture-Chamber.—DENTIST'S WIFE—"Why do you open the door of the patients' room when I sing?"
DENTIST—"Want to let the waiters know it isn't the patients."—*Columbia Jester.*

Big Dividend.—"Did you ever realize anything on that investment?"
"Oh, yes."
"What did you realize on it?"
"What a fool I had been."—*Baltimore American.*

Cause and Effect.—"It must be great to be a man! One dress suit lasts you for years and years, and a woman must have a new gown for every party."
"That's why one dress suit lasts a man for years and years."—*Judge.*

Tide is Turning.—"The darn fools!"
"Who?"
"The Speedleys."
"Why?"
"They've mortgaged their automobile to buy a home."—*Newark News.*

A Bonanza.—"What I want to see," said the reformer, "is a city that knows absolutely nothing of graft."
"That's what I'd like to see," replied the ward politician. "Wouldn't it be a gold-mine for the right parties!"—*Washington Star.*

Unfinished Job.—SEEDY INDIVIDUAL (who has come up just after the rescue)—"Are you the cove wot 'as just pulled my boy aht o' the sea?"
THE HERO (modestly, after effecting a gallant rescue)—"Yes, my friend, but that's quite all right—don't say any more about it."
"Orl right? It ain't orl right! Wot abaht 'is bloomin' 'at?"—*London Opinion.*

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

The Great Solvent and Eliminator of Uric Acid and other Poisons

DR. STUART MCGUIRE, Richmond, Va., Surgeon in charge of St. Luke's Home, Professor of Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc.: "In cases of headache from lithæmia, of headache from passive congestion of the kidneys, of strangury from concentrated urine and a host of other ills, I always advise Buffalo Lithia Water."

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The late HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL.D., Ex-President American Medical Association and of Medical Society of Virginia, Late President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc., said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

Buffalo Lithia Water is sold by all druggists and everywhere mineral waters are sold.

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Grammar Note.—The perfect infinitive of the verb "to invest" is "to investigate."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Cosmetic Item.—Personally we do not claim to be any great shakes of a detective, but when a woman is deep red on one cheek and light red on the other we know she isn't blushing.—*Dallas News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 5.—Forty-six lives are lost when the Swedish steamship *Malmberget* founders off the Norwegian coast.

The Kaiser, as a result of a conference on the Alsatian crisis, orders the garrison at Zabern transferred.

December 7.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the British militant suffragettes, is released from jail after a hunger-and-thirst strike.

December 8.—Senator Gaston Doumergue succeeds in forming a French Ministry made up of Socialists, Radicals, and Radical Socialists.

December 9.—Provisional President Huerta's Mexican Congress votes to uphold him in declaring the recent Presidential election void, and to call another election for next June.

December 10.—The Nobel Peace Prize of $40,000 is awarded to United States Senator Elihu Root at Christiania.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 5.—The gunboat *Dolphin* is sent to Santo Domingo to aid United States Minister Sullivan in his efforts to assure a fair and peaceful election.

December 6.—Secretary of State Bryan, in an address before the National Conference on Popular Government, approves the demand of President Wilson for presidential primary legislation.

December 7.—Secretary Houston reports that the nation's combined cereal crop is one of the smallest in a decade, in spite of the largest wheat production on record.

December 8.—The Hensley resolution favoring Winston Churchill's proposal for a naval holiday passes the House by a vote of 317 to 11.

A delegation of 100 women from the National Suffrage Convention calls on President Wilson and asks that he send a message to Congress favoring the appointment of a standing committee in the House on woman suffrage. The President refuses and gives his reasons.

December 10.—Secretary of War Garrison, in his report to Congress, urges the necessity of a substantial army reserve. He says that under the present contract there were only eight men on the list at one time last summer.

GENERAL

December 5.—Colorado and Kansas road promoters plan a national highway to rival the proposed transcontinental Lincoln Highway.

Col. David DuBose Gaillard, engineer in charge of the Culebra Cut division of the Panama Canal, dies in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. His arduous work in the tropics undermined his health.

It is reported that about 100 persons are dead as a result of floods in Texas.

December 6.—The California Progressives abandon their control of the Republican party machinery in that State and form a separate organization.

Miss Phœbe Couzins, America's first woman lawyer and Federal marshal, dies in poverty in St. Louis.

December 7.—Officials of the Teamsters' Union in Indianapolis announce that 2,000 strikers will return to work, and a Federal mediator who helped to settle the strike departs for Washington.

December 8.—San Francisco's opera war ends when Mayor Rolph yields to popular pressure for the acceptance of a municipal music-hall, for which $850,000 has been subscribed.

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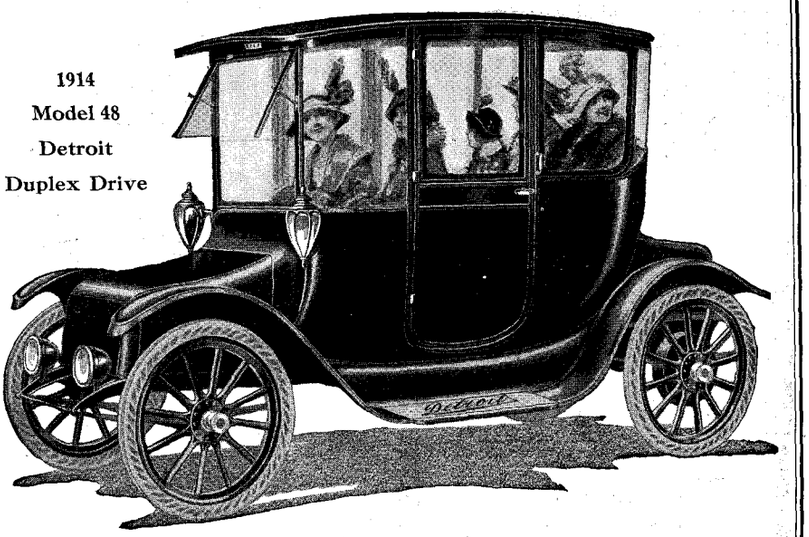

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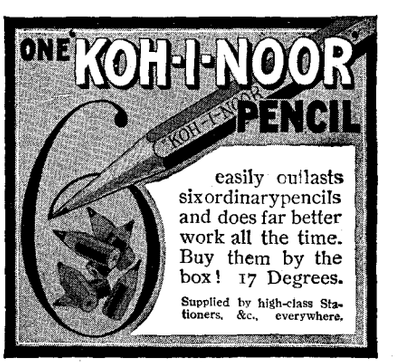
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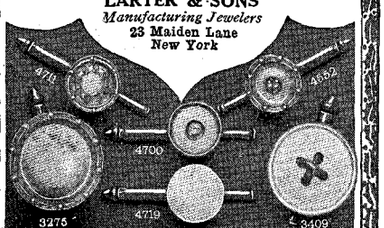

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ARE STOCKHOLDERS TO HAVE MORE TO SAY?

SIGNS are cropping out every week that real influence has already been exerted on public sentiment, law-makers, and financial centers by the rapid increase in recent years in the number of investors in railway and other corporations. It has long been known that the corporations themselves—at least the larger and more successful ones—have favored this increase in the number of those who really own the equities in the properties. They have done so in spite of the additional trouble and expenses involved in mailing to these new stockholders, checks, notices, annual reports, etc. Their point of view has been that an increase in the number of stockholders means an increase in substantial citizens who will counteract the influence of Socialist agitators who are unfriendly to the properties.

It now seems not unlikely that this increase may result in something vital and beneficent in legislation affecting the rights of stockholders. Only a few weeks ago a resolution was introduced in a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in New York, favoring the organization of stockholders in corporations as a large and active body, whose purpose should be to protect themselves against extravagant and otherwise bad management of their properties. This action has since been traced in some degree to the publication in *The Wall Street Journal* of a series of articles showing the imposing array of individuals now represented in the shareholders' list of American corporations.

Meanwhile, or more recently, the New York Stock Exchange has appointed a special committee to cooperate with Congress, the State legislature, or any other bodies that may seek to elevate the standard of corporation management. This committee is said to contemplate the starting of a movement for the passage of a law in this country resembling in many respects what is known as "the British Companies Act," by which it will become compulsory on the part of corporations to make public the terms under which their new stock and bond issues are floated. It is believed that this action, while for a long time in contemplation, was influenced, if not precipitated, by the recent exposure in St. Louis of the enormous profits secured by insiders in the 'Frisco system for themselves, their friends, or for a syndicate in which they were personally interested. Such a law ought, it is argued, to require that all bankers' commissions on sales of corporation stocks and bonds shall be made public, as they now are in England, and further that if any directors or other officers of a corporation receive commission or profits, directly or indirectly, connected with the business of their companies, public announcement of that fact will be imperatively insisted on.

It is interesting here, in connection with this whole matter, to give some of the statistics of stockholders as compiled by *The Wall Street Journal*. The work of compilation is still going on, but thus far it has been shown that 191 corporations in this country are owned in equity by 929,282 persons, their stock having a par value of $8,626,015,316. These corporations include 46 railroads and 145 industrial concerns. Few of these companies have a stock capitalization of less than $5,000,000. Of these companies, 126 have now been gathered into one table by the same paper and their share capitalization given with the number of shareholders on June 30, this year, and the number at the same time last year. Among the better known companies in this table are the following, with figures appended.

Company	*Share, capital* 1913	*Stockholders* 1913	1912
Adams Express.....	$2,000,000	3,029	2,993
Am. Beet Sugar....	20,000,000	1,794	1,669
Amer. Car & Found.	60,000,000	10,076	9,905
Am. Cotton Oil.....	30,435,700	3,400	3,360
American Express...	18,000,000	4,041	4,008
Am. Locomotive....	50,000,000	8,349	8,263
Am. Smelt. Secur....	77,000,000	1,445	1,435
Am. Smelt.&Refin..	100,000,000	11,155	10,463
Am. Sugar Ref.....	89,999,300	18,149	17,388
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	344,515,900	53,737	49,029
American Tobacco..	93,101,400	6,563	5,650
Am. T. Founders....	6,355,100	1,262	1,233
Amer. W. Paper.....	21,940,600	1,130	944
Bald. Loco. Works...	40,000,000	3,246	1,607
Childs Co.....	7,499,700	812	696
Consolidated Gas...	99,816,500	5,494	5,304
General Electric....	77,764,700	10,450	10,356
General Motors.....	31,461,900	2,907	2,691
B. F. Goodrich.....	90,000,000	5,037	3,621
Intercon. Rub.....	30,281,000	881	884
Internat. Paper.....	39,849,500	3,949	3,839
Laclede Gas Light...	13,200,000	2,007	1,764
Leh. C. & Nav.....	26,557,950	5,923	5,739
Lig. & Myers Tob...	36,880,200	4,419	3,431
Lorillard Co., P.....	26,463,200	4,164	4,135
Mergenth. Linotype.	12,799,000	2,919	2,852
National Biscuit....	54,040,500	7,869	7,732
National Lead.....	45,023,000	6,534	6,760
Otis Elevator.....	12,871,500	1,589	1,560
Pac. M. Steamship..	20,000,000	912	996
Parke, Davis & Co...	9,880,000	1,050	975
Peerless Motor Co...	4,200,000	289	53
Pressed Steel Car....	25,000,000	4,343	4,384
Pullman Co.....	120,000,000	12,363	12,074
Rail. Steel Sp.....	27,000,000	3,249	3,354
Stand. Oil of Ind....	30,000,000	4,467	4,812
Stand. Oil of N. J....	98,338,382	6,201	5,759
U. S. Express.....	10,000,000	1,556	1,568
U. S. Rubber.....	94,217,400	12,846	9,666
Vir.-Carolina Chem.	47,984,400	6,495	6,141
Wells-Fargo.....	23,967,400	5,604	2,310
West. El. & Mfg.....	40,651,450	9,347	8,793
Young Co., J. S.....	2,000,000	284	268
Westin. Air Brake...	19,625,966	3,341	2,948
F. W. Wollw. Co....	65,000,000	1,932	1,387

ERIE'S BETTER DAYS

In the week ending December 6, the common stock of the Erie Railway showed a gain of nearly 10 points over the low record of last June. Attempts have been made to account for this rise in a stock which has never paid a dividend, and is not likely soon to do so. One report was a revival of the old rumor as to buying of the Erie road by a transcontinental line. This was promptly denied, and then it was said that the advance was due to buying by other people who believed the company had "turned the corner" and was now on the road to substantial prosperity. There is nothing new in this statement, inasmuch as Erie has long been known to be on the road to better days. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* undertakes to find the "real basis of the optimism that is being exprest to-day by Erie's friends." He says:

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"It is necessary to get copies of the annual reports for the past five years, or since the company's directors adopted extensive improvement plans, and voted at the same time to use all surplus earnings over fixt charges in carrying out those plans. That was toward the close of 1908. The first year, as the annual reports show, the directors were able to make only a very small beginning. The next year, 1910, there was a slight increase in the cost of improvements charged to capital account, but a very large gain in the cost of work charged to surplus earnings.

"That was about the time Erie's operating staff began to see a little ahead and take heart. The next year there was another increase in the appropriations from surplus earnings, and then a few outsiders began to notice the changes. During the past two years the circle of Erie's admirers has greatly increased, and all because of the following expenditures for improvements and betterments:

	Capital acct. for road-bed	*Capital acct. for equipment*	*From income*
1913.....	$7,400,437	$5,007,762	$2,127,842
1912.....	2,153,299	5,759,583	1,806,267
1911.....	740,293	368,000	2,257,054
1910.....	998,823	217,370	2,155,968
1909.....	651,528	243,795	381,926

"Thus, inside of five years, Erie has spent $32,269,000 for improvements and betterments, $8,729,000 of which has been charged to surplus earnings. Just how that $32,269,000 has been spent is clearly shown in detail in the annual reports, the statements for 1913 being on pages 9 and 10.

"As for the results, they are found, first, in the increase of from 469 to 647 in the average number of tons of freight hauled by each train. That increase enabled the company to increase the number of tons of freight hauled one mile from 6,008 millions in 1909 to 7,730 millions in 1913, whereas the number of miles run by freight trains only increased from 12,744,015 to 12,859,124. That is a showing that any railroad should be proud of. That increase of from 6,008 millions to 7,730 millions was in revenue-producing freight; the gain of from 12,744,015 to only 12,859,124 was in money going out.

"In dollars and cents the results of the past five years' work are shown in the increase of from $49,784,236 to $62,647,359 in gross earnings. In 1908 Erie failed to earn its fixt charges by $1,623,000. For the twelve months ended June 30 last the surplus over fixt charges was equal to 4 per cent. in both classes of preferred stock and 4¼ per cent. on the $112,378,000 common."

WARNING

Fraudulent persons, representing themselves as agents of publishers of popular periodicals, are at work in various parts of the country. We urge our readers to pay no money for periodical subscriptions to strangers, even tho they show printed matter purporting to authorize them to represent publishers, especially when cut rates and bonuses are offered. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect your community is being swindled, notify the Chief of Police and the publishers, and arrange another interview at which the proper action can be taken.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
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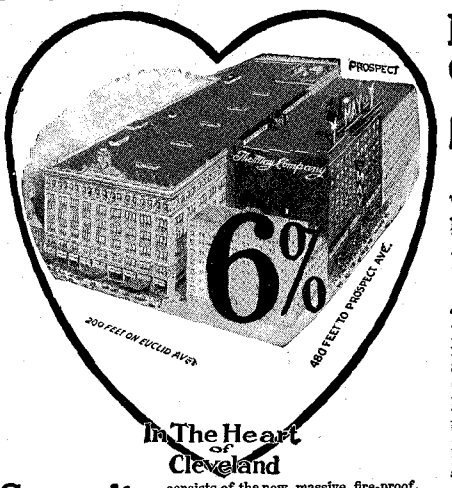

In The Heart of Cleveland

Security consists of the new, massive, fire-proof, six story and basement, granite and terra cotta business building, fronting about 200 feet on Euclid Ave., extending 480 feet through to Prospect Ave., and fronting 218 feet on Prospect Ave.

In the Heart of Cleveland's Finest Retail District

together with valuable, long term leasehold estates. We estimate a conservative value of security at DOUBLE the amount of mortgage, over and above the financial responsibility of the May Department Stores Company—the lessee.

First Mortgage GOLD BONDS 6%

secured by the new mammoth

May Department Store Building

with valuable long term leasehold estates and guaranteed income

We offer at par and accrued interest the unsold portion of $2,000,000 (total issue)

Denominations $500 and $1000 each
(maturing 2 to 20 yrs. Int. payable Mar. 1 and Sept. 1.)

A Safe Investment

This new City Center structure is leased to the May Department Stores Company with assets of $27,000,000, for thirty years, at an annual rental sufficient to pay absolutely all expenses, fixed charges, including interest and principal of bonds as they mature. This lease is assigned and rent paid monthly to Trustee for bondholders, as additional guarantee for prompt payment. The net earnings of the company for the year ending January 1913, were *fifteen times* the amount necessary to meet the requirements of the lease. The serial payment of principal annually increases the margin of security. Ample protection against fire by first class insurance companies, and Mortgage Guarantee Policy, for protection of bondholders.

We Recommend These Bonds and Advise Immediate Purchase

Legal investment for National Banks and Bankers and purchased by the most conservative investors. Price 100 and accrued interest, yielding 6% to purchasers. Send for special illustrated prospectus No. 424

Oldest Banking House in Chicago

Founded 1855
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Capital $1,500,000

GREENEBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
Under State Supervision

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Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

You'll find Velvet tobacco a real wonder smoke.

It's Kentucky's choicest old Burley—only the tender middle leaves. They have been hung in the warehouse for 2 years—maturing, mellowing—until they have lost all leaf harshness, developed a fine, good flavor, and attained the remarkable smoothness which is such a distinct feature of "Velvet" tobacco.

Such high-quality tobacco, such a careful process, such perfect results, are rare in these days of "quick returns." Get a tin of Velvet at your dealer's. It will delight your tobacco sense!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Full 2-oz. tin, 10c
Handy 1-oz. bag, 5c
1 lb. humidor jar

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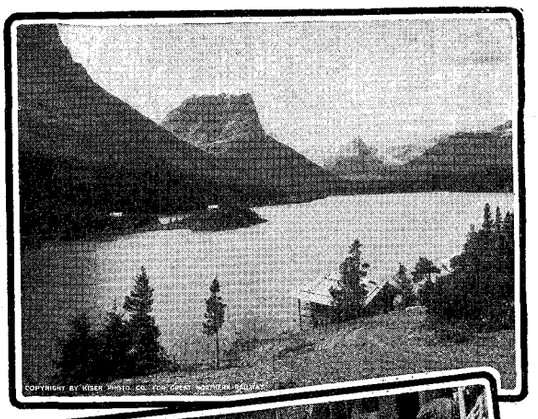

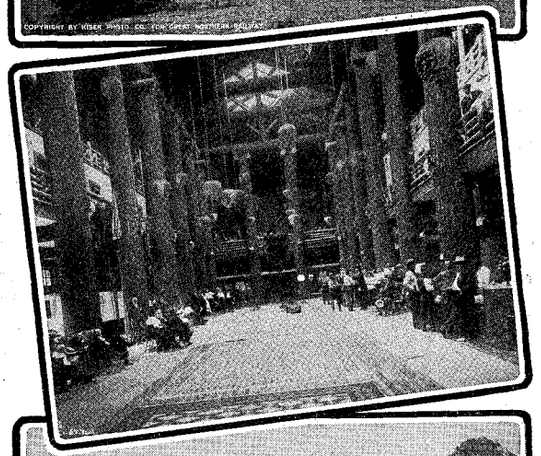

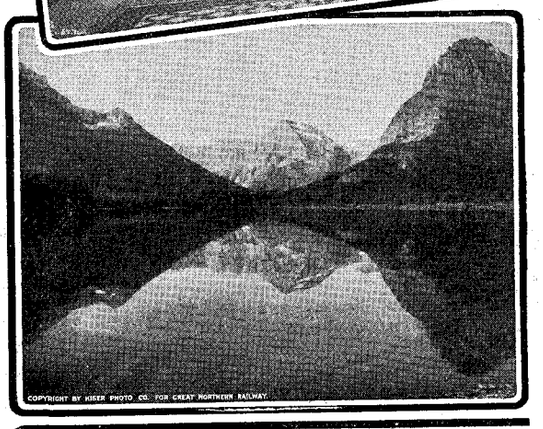

California AND Glacier National Park

After visiting points of interest along the Pacific Coast and in California, journey east via the Great Northern Railway—stop off at Glacier National Park—Uncle Sam's newest and only national playground on the main line of a transcontinental railway.

Over 1500 square miles of mountain scenery, unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur on this continent, awaits the tourist—the explorer—the fisherman—the artist—the scientist—the mountain climber, to whom it offers abundant opportunities to penetrate into the more remote regions which as yet have not been visited by tourists.

The crisp, invigorating mountain air will recuperate your energies and provide you with a store of pleasant memories.

Vacations $1 to $5 Per Day

Tours by automobile, horse-stage, launches on the lakes, saddle and pack horses, or afoot if "hiking" appeals to you can be made at a cost of from $1 to $5 per day. There are no fixed definite tours which must be conformed to—you can make a complete horseback, "hiking" or camping tour of the Park, independent of hotels or camps, if you desire.

Every modern convenience is offered—magnificent new $200,000.00 hotel at eastern gateway to the Park—Belton Chalets at western entrance and chain of Swiss Chalet Camps throughout the Park.

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS

Write or call for full and detailed information regarding Glacier National Park. Sent Free on Request. Let us help you plan your 1914 vacation and arrange for stop-over at Glacier National Park on your journey homeward from California.

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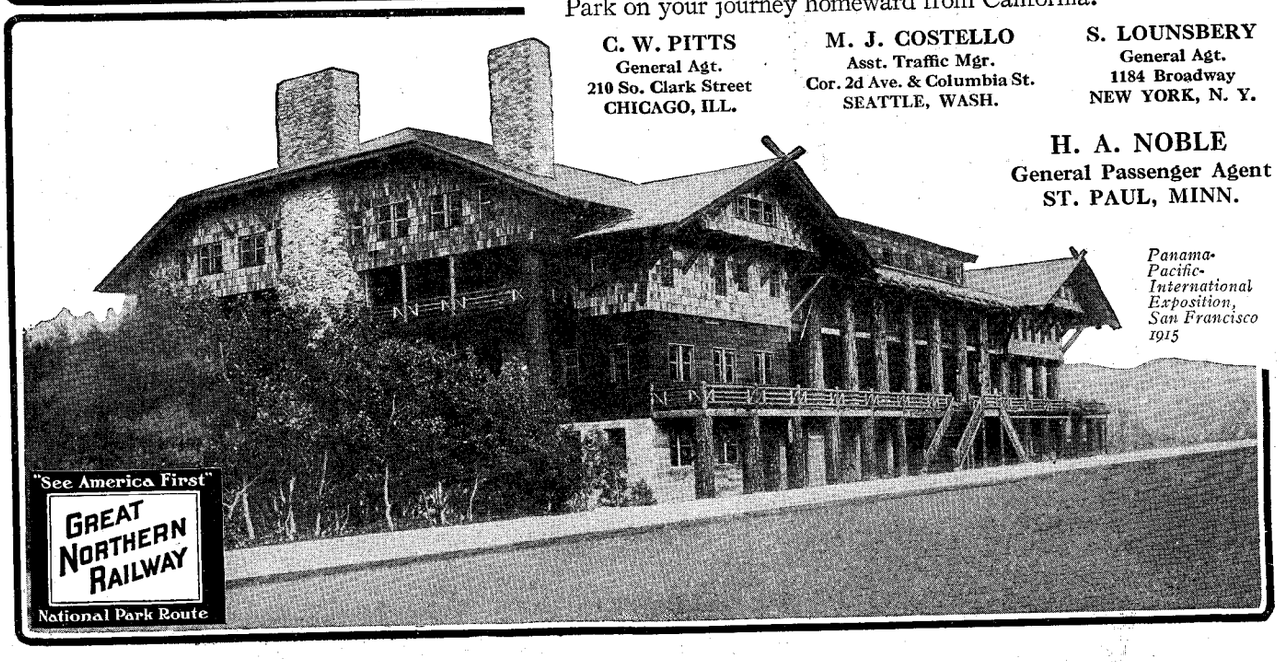

Panama-Pacific-International Exposition, San Francisco 1915

"See America First"
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
National Park Route

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ATTRACTIVE TRIPS TO FAMOUS RESORTS

(*Continued from page* 1234)

with sailings on Saturdays. Their ships from New York connect at Genoa and Naples with North German Lloyd Imperial Mail steamers for Egypt, India, and all points in the Far East.

A desirable route for travelers wishing to see the beauties of the South of France and the Riviera can be found that by the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, which extends over about one-third of France and has lines even in Algiers. This road spreads before the eyes of the traveler the charms of the Rhone Valley, with the beautiful towns of Lyons, Vienne, Orange, Avignon, Arles, Nimes, and others whose names are familiar to the readers of French romance. On this system are such watering-places as Aix-les-Bains, Vichy, and Evian, with many smaller places noted for the springs. It runs through the French Alps, Savoy, Dauphiny, the Jura, the Alps of Provence, and to the Riviera with its famous resorts of Mentone, Cannes, Nice, Beaulieu, and Monte Carlo. It reaches, in fact, almost every point of interest in this beautiful part of the world.

No longer ago than 1877, General Grant made his famous journey around the world, but such a trip was then considered in much the same light as is now a trip to the North Pole. Such a journey has become a matter of every-day occurrence. The Hamburg-American has special around-the-world cruises, while the North German Lloyd and the Cunard Line offer independent trips. To-day one can journey around the world for about the same amount of money as one would spend on a summer vacation at the seashore. Numerous private-tourist agencies also provide around-the-world trips.

One of the striking cruises of the year is that of the steamship *Rotterdam*, of the Holland-America Line, which sails for the Mediterranean and the Orient on February 2, under charter of the sixteenth annual cruise of a tourist organizer. This trip may be either 64 or 70 days, as the tourist elects. Included in the itinerary are four days in Rome, Monte Carlo, etc., and 16 days in Palestine. Other points reached are Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Athens, Constantinople, Jaffa, Alexandria, Nice, and Boulogne. Tourists will have opportunities for side trips up the Nile and to various places in the Holy Land.

This cruise is in addition to the Holland-America regular sailings by the liners *New Amsterdam*, *Ryndam*, *Potsdam*, and *Noordam*, which ply between New York and Rotterdam.

Other cruises to the Mediterranean and Egypt will be run by the Cunard Line, which has placed the *Franconia*, *Laconia*, and *Caronia* in that service, the latter also going through the Adriatic. These are ideal winter cruises and have been selected with great care. Among the unique features is the stop-over privilege whereby passengers may, if they desire, make extended stops at any port of call. The *Franconia* will sail from New York on January 8 and February 24, the *Laconia* on January 22, and the *Caronia* on January 31 and March 17.

The first port of call out of New York is at the beautiful islands of Madeira, with their strangely garbed people, most of them Portuguese, and the principal city, Funchal, the houses making spots of color on the mountain slopes on which they are built. Another interesting break in the cruise are the stops at Algiers and Monaco. At the latter place passengers are landed in the heart of the Riviera. If, however, the weather is inclement, the stop is made at Genoa. There is a stop at Naples, and then the tourist is taken down the Italian coast and across to Egypt. From Alexandria a special train runs to Cairo, and from there one journeys to the Pyramids or up the Nile with its famous temples. After Egypt comes the Holy Land with all its interesting revelations, and then back to the Adriatic and Fiume.

Each of the Cunard Line cruises calls at the same ports except that the *Franconia* on her February trip will not go to Egypt. In addition to these cruises, the regular trips in the North Atlantic service of the Cunard Line will be made by the *Lusitania*, *Mauretania*, *Carmania*, and *Campania*, and the new mammoth, the *Aquitania*, will go into commission next June.

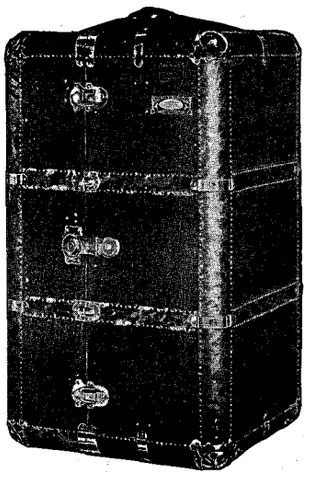
BERMUDA, THE FAIRY ISLANDS

Coming a little nearer home there can be found several cruises to Bermuda, one of the most charming spots on the globe. The steamship *Bermudian*, of the Quebec Steamship Company, will make a number of tours to Bermuda, ranging from five to nineteen days each. The rates for these tours, except for the five-day ones, include all expenses.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company announces a greatly improved Bermuda service for this winter. There will be six ships in the Bermuda trade, two from New York and four from Canadian ports. Of the two from New York, the *Caribbean*, which replaced the *Orotava* last September, has already begun her weekly sailings. The *Arcadian* will enter the service in January, a month earlier than usual, and will remain until May instead of April, as in past years. Thus the Royal Mail Company will have two sailings a week from New York during the Bermuda season. In connection with this service, the Royal Mail Company has prepared nine all-expense tours, lasting from five to nineteen days, and giving from one to fifteen days in Bermuda. The new Canada-Bermuda-West Indies service was established by the Royal Mail in November, and seven all-expense tours have been planned, linking Canada with Bermuda and the West Indies.

The main line of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is the Southampton-West Indies-New York route. In connection with this service, the Royal Mail Company offers a series of twenty-one tours from New York.

A series of tours around South America arranged by the Royal Mail a few years ago so as to allow tourists to see the most of this interesting continent in the shortest time, is becoming very popular. Large numbers of commercial bodies and independent tourists are taking advantage of them. Autumn and winter are, of course, the ideal seasons in which to visit the tropical ports of South America. A number of variations can be made by utilizing two of the Royal Mail Company's affiliated lines, the Lamport & Holt



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Be sure you get Guaranteed Trunk-Service—

That means be sure that more than workmanship and materials are guaranteed—

Indestructo Trunks are guaranteed to give you honest travel-service for 5 years;

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If your trunk is destroyed by fire, accident, wreck or carelessness, you get a new one free—

Doesn't that indicate our confidence in the Indestructo?

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For a Silky Feel to the Face

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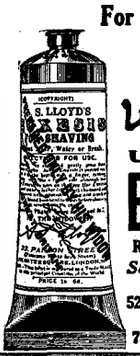

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Sample Tube Sent for 17c

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Luxurious Private Compartments On *the* Golden State Limited

To California

Foremost Transcontinental Train

"Golden State Limited"

New all-steel Pullman equipment—Entire train, baggage to observation car, through between Chicago and Los Angeles without change—Every luxury of modern travel—For first-class passengers exclusively

Leaves Chicago 8.05 pm. "St. Louis 10.30 pm. } *Arrives Los Angeles 2.40 pm. third day*

Via direct route of lowest altitudes. The most comfortable and interesting route to California. The "Californian"—a second transcontinental train via the Golden State Route—modern equipment—excellent service. Reservations, tickets and booklets from

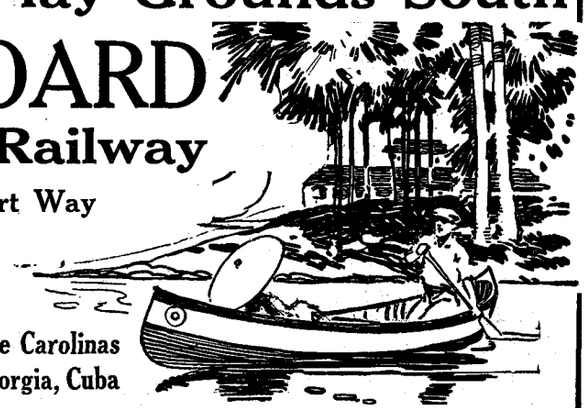
L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager, *Rock Island Lines*, Chicago, Ill.
A. N. BROWN, General Traffic Manager, *El Paso & Southwestern System*, El Paso, Texas
CHAS. S. FEE, Passenger Traffic Manager, *Southern Pacific Company*, San Francisco, Cal.

Winter Play Grounds South

SEABOARD Air Line Railway

The Short Way

with most attractive resorts enroute, to



Florida The Carolinas Georgia, Cuba

Only one night out to Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ormond, Orlando, Palm Beach, Miami

The superb climate, the fine hotels, cottages and boarding houses, have made this easily reached section a veritable paradise for the health and pleasure seeker.
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Canoeing, Sailing, Bathing, Motoring may be enjoyed the entire winter.

4 SOLID STEEL TRAINS WITH NEW STEEL DINERS
including the superb all Pullman
SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
the handsomest and best equipped train in the Florida service

Let me send you a Winter Resort Booklet, Hotel Directory and Time Card

W. E. CONKLYN, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1184 Broadway, New York

Line and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

DOWN THE ATLANTIC COAST

Of the shorter winter cruises, those to the West Indies and the South are popular. Some delightful ones are announced by the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies Steamship Lines, commonly known as the "AGWI" lines, comprizing the Clyde, Mallory, New York and Cuba Mail and New York and Porto Rico companies. The Clyde line steamers sail from New York to Charleston and Jacksonville, while its other steamers touch on their voyages at Santo Domingan ports and Turk's Island. The Mallory Line ships give passengers delightful cruises down the coast and around the Gulf of Mexico, touching at Tampa, Key West, Mobile, and Galveston. Once a week there is a sailing of an express steamer direct to Galveston from New York.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's liners sail from New York and New Orleans for Porto Rican points, making one of the most charming cruises of the season. The steamers touch Porto Rico at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguaz, the duration of the round trip being 16 days. The Porto Rico line makes a feature of "all-expense" cruise around Porto Rico, and has eight fine steamers in the service from New York. The steamers sail once a week.

This line has made a number of improvements in its steamers since last season.

By the Ward Line one may visit the Bahamas, Cuba, Vera Cruz, and other points in Mexico on the well-equipped ships that this company maintains.

Still other ways of reaching the West Indies are provided by the Royal Dutch West India Mail boats, which maintain a weekly service between New York, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, and Paramaribo by its famous "Prins" steamers. The Red Cross Line also runs to the West Indies, giving its passengers views of Bermuda, Port Antonio, Kingston, Havana, and the Panama Canal. This winter the *Stephano* will make two cruises, the first leaving New York January 10, and arriving back on January 31, and the second leaving on February 3 and returning February 24.

If the number of new ships that are being built for the transatlantic trade is any criterion, travel to Europe this season will be greater than ever before. The *Vaterland*, of the Hamburg-American, and the *Aquitania*, of the Cunard Line, will each be larger than any ship now afloat. The North German Lloyd is building sixteen new ships in all, two of which, the *Columbus* and another unnamed, will be larger and finer than the *George Washington*. The *Vaterland*, *Aquitania*, and *Columbus* will all be in commission early in the year, as will the *Imperator*, now in dry dock. Beautiful and interesting spots of Great Britain and Germany are too numerous to mention, while Switzerland will be forever recognized as having the grandest scenery in the old world. Attractive trips through Switzerland are provided by the Swiss Federal Railways.

IMPORTANT SERVICE OF THE RAILWAYS

American scenery is among the most sublime in the world and American resorts are

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wonderfully attractive. California and the Rockies, the Yellowstone Park, the Grand Cañon, Florida, and the Carolinas are always popular. Then there is Washington, the nation's capital, and to which the Pennsylvania Railroad conducts a series of three-day excursions each year. The Adirondack region is popular in winter. The New York Central and Delaware & Hudson offer low rates to various points, including Saranac, where the mid-winter carnival is held. The Maine woods, too, appeal to "close-to-nature" lovers, and many persons seeking recreation and change of scenery will go there.

This winter California is preparing for the great Panama Exposition in 1915, but is not overlooking the opportunity of inviting visitors there to see the progress of the work at San Francisco, and the wonderful attractions of the State in general. The Rose Carnival, commencing January 1, 1914, at Pasadena always draws large crowds. Los Angeles is now looked upon as a permanent resort.

Before getting tickets to go away from frost and snow-storms to the genial and equable climate of winter resorts, notably to those on the Pacific coast, the wise will likewise decide on their route and return tickets. Thus they get the benefit of excursion rates and, with comparatively little extra time or expense, can make much more extended tours and see two or three times as much. Going in winter, you naturally take a southern course, and therefore have a choice of several interesting routes to return in spring.

By the Santa Fé you get the benefit of fine scenery, including the matchless Grand Cañon. By the San Pedro, Southern Pacific, and Denver & Rio Grande-Western Pacific you get the sublime scenery of the Sierras and Feather River Cañon, and visit Salt Lake City. From this Mormon city with an easy detour by the Union Pacific, you can take in the marvelous Yellowstone Park, and have a choice of routes east by this same railway and its connections or by the D. & R. G.-Western Pacific and connections. Going farther north by the Shasta route of a thousand wonders you reach Portland. From here you can return east by the Oregon Short Line or Northern Pacific, each railway passing near the Yellowstone Park. From Portland, Tacoma, or Seattle, you can return by the Great Northern, which passes close along the south side of the 1,500-square-mile Glacier National Park, from its western to its eastern gateway, a distance of 58 miles, with all along a mighty panorama of stupendous grandeur, inviting you to a sojourn among its wonders. From Seattle, too, a short trip by rail or sail brings you to Vancouver, B.C., whence you can return east through the vast and wondrous peaks of the Canadian Rockies.

CRUISES ON THE PACIFIC

Should one wish to wander even farther afield, there are the cruises by the famous "Empress" liners of the Canadian Pacific Railway's lines to China and Japan. These steamers make the fastest time across the Pacific, the voyage being ten days to Japan and fifteen days to China. The company now has an arrangement for the interchange of tickets with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, by which Canadian Pacific tickets will be honored

(*Continued on page* 1251)

You can camp out
a mile below earth's top crust at the
Grand Canyon
of Arizona
You ride along the brink of a mile-deep abyss. You breathe thin air and pure, with scent of pines and cedars. You descend a safe trail into earth's depths. And camp, at night, far down below, shut in by stupendous walls that shut out the world.
Many glorious Fred Harvey camping trips can be taken at the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Not all are feasible for mid-winter; but the inner-canyon camps are open the year 'round.
One outing requires a three days' stay down in the titan of chasms. Another leads across the Painted Desert to the mesa home of the Hopi Indians. Still another is to the underground home of the Supai Indians, in Cataract Canyon. Or camp in the pines along the rim beyond Grand View.
To say that the Grand Canyon is a mile deep, miles wide, hundreds of miles long, and painted like a sunset, only begins to tell the story. For the rest, go and see for yourself.
Fortunately the way there is easy, as a side trip from Santa Fe transcontinental trains. Round-trip fare, Williams, Arizona, to Grand Canyon, is only $7.50. El Tovar Hotel provides highest-class entertainment. At Bright Angel Camp the charges are less.
You can glimpse the scene in a day. Stay three days or a week, and see more of it.
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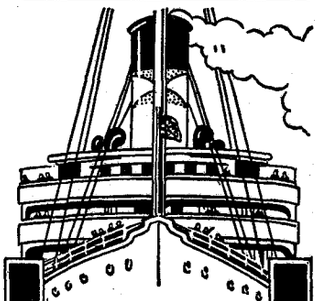

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(*Continued from page* 1249)

on either line between San Francisco and Yokohama or Hongkong, allowing stop-overs at Honolulu.

The Canadian Pacific also offers several round-the-world tours, some of them all the way by steamers and others by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Other tours embrace Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, and Hawaii.

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Cruises on the Pacific Ocean are also numerous. After reaching San Francisco by any of the transcontinental railroad lines, one may take the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company to Honolulu, Samoa, or Australia; the Matson Navigation Company to Hawaii; the Union Steamship Company to New Zealand and Australia; the American-Australian Steamship Company to the Philippines and Orient, and reach Japan also by any one of the Japanese lines, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The Great Northern steamer sailing from Seattle also reaches Japan, China, and Manila.

Trips up and down the Pacific coast are offered by the Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Pacific Navigation Company, and the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company. These steamers make ports all along the coast from Los Angeles, on the south, to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle, on the north.

The Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Southern Pacific Company offer some delightful vacation cruises along the South Atlantic coast and through the Gulf of Mexico. Tourists see the extreme south of the United States, passing along the Florida coast and into the Gulf and stopping at historic old New Orleans. The company has a fleet especially adapted for service in the Southern seas. This cruise of five days the company calls "One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea," and those who have taken it realize that the title tells no more than the truth.

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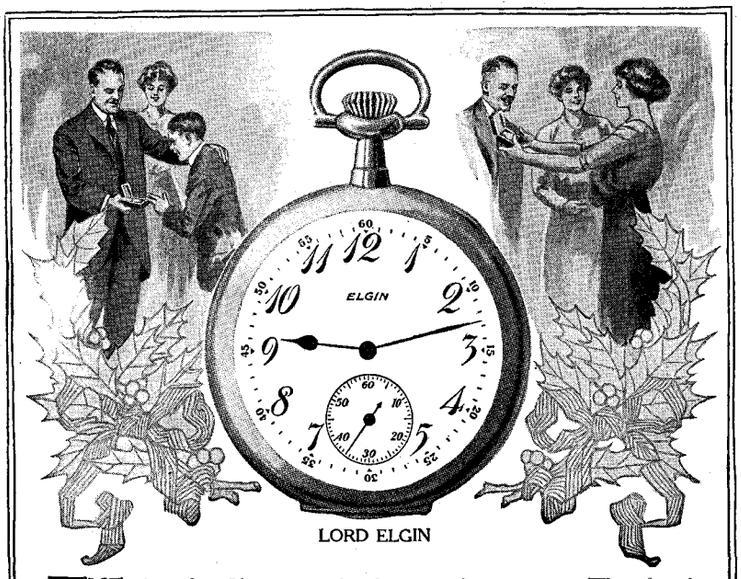

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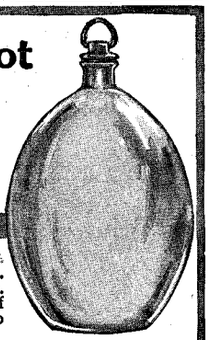

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Florida passengers from the West can take direct trains from Chicago via Cincinnati, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, to Jacksonville.

No land can be more beautiful in winter than Southern California, with its wealth of color, its gorgeous scenery, its old missions, its wonderful roads and tours for automobiles, and its climate of perpetual summer. Los Angeles, Riverside, Coronado, San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Santa Monica, and other resorts are veritable havens for those who wish to escape the rigors of an Eastern winter. And the Easterner is able to appreciate what he is escaping all the better because he can look from his land of sunshine to the east and see the snow on the slopes of the Sierras, only a few miles away. In fact, if he so desires, he can reach the snows in an automobile after a comparatively short run over some of the best roads in the country.

The Santa Fé road carries one over the route of the old Santa Fé trail, through New Mexico and Arizona. The road cuts through the Great American Desert, and one gets glimpses of the Pueblo and Zuni Indians with their queer towns and strange occupations. A wonderful sight along the Santa Fé is the Grand Cañon of Arizona, one of the most stupendous works of nature. This is one of the scenic marvels of the world and one that every American should see.

From these Southern routes the tourist may make side trips into Arkansas with its famous Hot Springs, over the Missouri Pacific; over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas into Texas, the giant of all the States, with its great central farming belt, its cotton country to the south, and its marvelous climate along the Gulf Coast.

The Burlington route runs farther to the north, reaching the coast by the way of Denver and giving tourists a chance to visit that beautiful Colorado city as well as to see the magnificent scenery of the Rockies with snow-capped Pike's Peak towering above them. From Denver on, one route is via Denver, Rio Grande-Western Pacific, through Salt Lake City with its great Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, by Feather River cañon, or out through the mountains of Nevada, and down the western slopes into the Golden State.

The Rock Island runs south by El Paso to the Coast, and far to the north are the St. Paul, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern, reaching the Puget Sound country, the starting-point for Alaska, and the great fruit and grain belts of Oregon and eastern Washington. By these northern routes one may get a glimpse of the Yellowstone National Park, the land of the geysers, a marvel of nature almost equal to the Grand Cañon.

TRIPS TO THE SOUTHLAND

For those who prefer the land south of Mason and Dixon line as a winter resort, there are many ways of transportation, both by water and rail. All through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and along the Gulf States there are hundreds of places where the tourist from the North may spend delightful days or weeks and find enough at all times to keep him amused and interested. The outdoor life of the South and the wonderful health-giving air of the great pine belts are among the greatest charms of that section. For the hunter no better locality could be found, as game of all kinds abound, and there is a bewildering variety of game fish in the waters. For the golf-player the South is a paradise, for excellent golf courses are dotted all over the country, and one may play on a score of different links during a short visit.

Among those courses which are the most favored by winter golf enthusiasts are Virginia Hot Springs; White Sulphur Spring, W. Va.; Pinehurst, Southern Pines, and Asheville, all in North Carolina. Excellent shooting is also found in these and other localities of the southern region.

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on, Waynesville, and Lake Toxaway, are reached by through Pullman train service of the Southern Railway.

An important feature of the Southern Railway service is the excellent system of fast through express trains to far southern points, including Savannah, Brunswick, Ga., and continuing to Jacksonville, and other famous Florida resorts. Six trains leave New York daily and one daily train leaves Chicago, each bound for Southern resorts. During January and February the Southern also runs fourteen special Florida tours.

The heavy traffic to Florida is also capably handled by the excellent systems of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, which carry the tourist direct to Jacksonville and from there over their own lines to central Florida and the west coast. Jacksonville, which is often called the gateway to Florida, is a metropolitan city with beautiful hotels and many attractive surroundings. From this important point radiates all the tourist travel inland as well as down the east coast. The interior section of Florida offers many attractions to the visitor. It is dotted with lakes, frequently bordered by beautiful orange groves, and there are many delightful stopping places with comfortable hotel accommodations. Among the best known points in this region are Ocala, Sanford, Orlando, Winter Park, and Lakeland. Tampa is the west coast terminus of both the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line. Located on Tampa Bay, this resort affords countless attractions for the winter visitor, and many interesting short trips can be taken from this point by land or water. Close at hand is St. Petersburg, one of the best known resorts on the west coast, and a short distance to the south are Sarasota, delightfully situated on the Gulf, and Boca Grande, the last mentioned reached by the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railroad. This region is famed for its excellent fishing, the waters abounding in tarpon and other gamy fish. The ideal climatic and soil conditions of central and western Florida combine to make this section famous for its heavy production of citrus-fruits, thousands of acres being laid out in profitable orange and grapefruit groves.

One of the most famous of Florida regions is the east coast, where the climate is so balmy and natural attractions so numerous that it has become the Mecca for thousands of people who wish to avoid the rigors of the northern winter. Miles and miles of smooth, sandy beaches afford unexcelled bathing facilities, also making the finest possible course for speeding automobiles. Sailing and canoeing, golf and tennis, motoring and driving on sea-shell, palm-bordered roads—these are among the many attractions of this famous winter paradise. A visit to the heavily laden orange and grapefruit groves which are in cultivation everywhere is a sight never to be forgotten. All of this country is reached by way of the Florida East Coast Railway, starting from Jacksonville. Palatial hotels with every comfort and convenience are to be found at the famous resorts, including St. Augustine, Palatka, Ormond Beach, Daytona, Palm Beach, and Miami. The traveler who continues farther south to Key West passes over that wonderful

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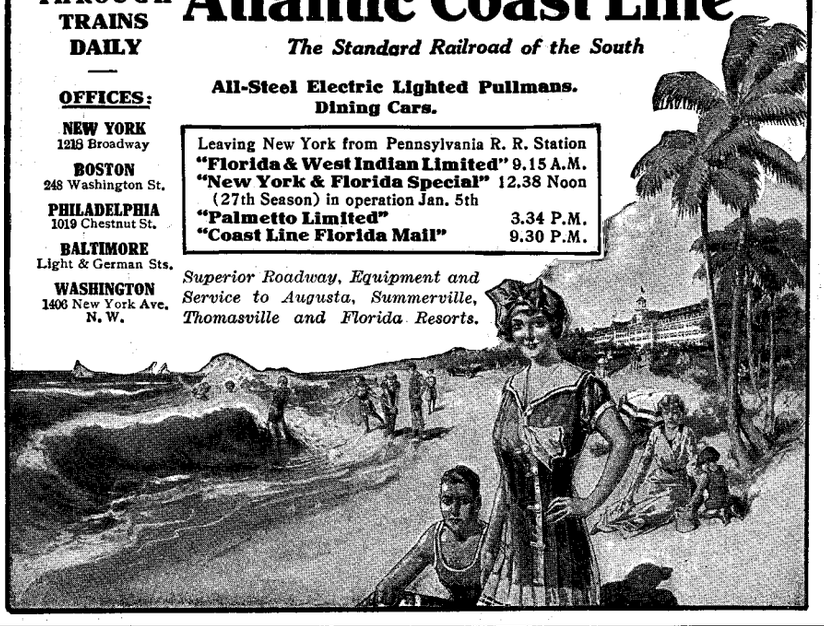

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Cat-Scratch.—MAUD—"The man I marry must be well off."

KATE—"And not know it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Call to Order.—MATER AT THE THEATER—"Now, daughter, don't laugh satirically at the sad parts. If you can't cry, keep still."—*Columbia Jester.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. C.," Bridgeport, Conn.—"Some persons claim that the letters 'O K' should each be followed by a period, others that the letters are a complete expression. Which is correct?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY lists the term "O. K." in its alphabetical place, printing the term with capitals and periods, whether used as an adjective or as a verb. The term is characterized as a United States provincialism, and so not standard English.

"B. M. B.," Canadian, Texas.—"How does the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY define the word *electrone* or *electron?* Is it spirit or matter, or is it both?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines an *electron* as "the smallest known component of matter; always associated with an unvarying unit charge of negative electricity."

"E. V. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly state whether 'do' or 'does' is correct in the following sentence, and the full reason. 'I have to suggest that Mr. Jones do (does) not discontinue his solicitation of this account.' We realize that the diction is faulty and that it could have been put in simpler form, but that is not the point at issue."

The use of "do" is correct, because it is that form of verb which represents the being, *action*, or passion, as conditional, *doubtful*, and contingent. The fact that "suggestion" enters into the sentence introduces therein an element of doubt. There is ample authority for it. See the Book of Revelation, ch. xix, verse 10: "See thou *do* it not."

"H. M. C.," Emporia, Kan.—"Will you kindly tell me if the word 'tho' is properly used in the sentence, 'It looks as *tho* the freshman class will be the largest the College has ever had'? It seems to me that 'if' would be the proper word to use in this sense."

"As tho" and "as if" are synonymous expressions, and either is permissible in the sentence you submit, but in our judgment "as if" is preferable and more euphonious.

"S. H. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"The 1910 revision of the Bible, Mark 4, 21, inserts a comma after 'bushel' in the following: 'Is a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed?' It is clear that 'bushel' and 'bed' are equivalents and not alternatives. Is, therefore, the comma not misleading?"

It depends entirely upon the point of view of the original writer and the translators. We judge that the reference is to an alternative rather than to an equivalent. The use of the comma in either case does not, in our judgment, alter the sense. It is grammatical punctuation rather than rhetorical. Perhaps reference to the Revision Committee will elucidate the point.

"T. B. C.," Bath Beach, N. Y.—"Please inform me which of the following sentences is correct: 'None of these payments *applies* against the building account,' or 'None of these payments *apply* against the building account.' The question is whether 'apply' or 'applies' should be used."

It all depends upon your point of view when using "none." Both sentences may be correct, for "none" is construed in the singular or plural as the sense, or the best expression of the meaning, may require.

"R. F.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'I have seen it in the X.Y.Z. Magazine,when it was published there this year.'"

The sentence you cite is incorrect. You may say with propriety, "I have seen it in the X.Y.Z. Magazine. It was published there (meaning therein) this year," or "I saw it in the X.Y.Z. Magazine, where it was published this year."

"J. B.," Osceola, Neb.—"Is the sentence, 'Let it *lie* there,' correct?"

Everything depends upon what "it" stands for. If a hen, then possibly "Let it *lay* there" is right; if a parcel, then "Let it *lie* there" is correct.

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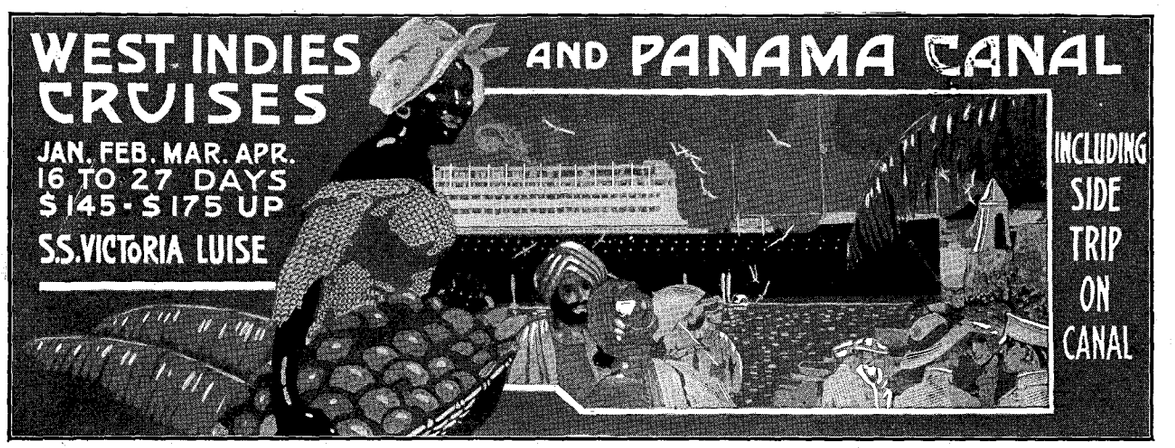

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